

Kohl to face censure motion

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will face censure in parliament over his analogy between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) said Friday. SPD parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel said he would table a motion early next week censuring Dr. Kohl for making the remark and for misleading parliament by wrongly accusing the U.S. magazine Newsweek of distorting his comments. "The censure motion states in particular that Kohl's charges against Newsweek are unfounded and that his published interview correctly conveyed the sense and content of the chancellor's remark," Mr. Vogel said in a statement. It calls on the Bundestag (lower house) to "censure the chancellor for trying to cover up his own lapse by making unjust accusations against a third party." Newsweek's Oct. 27 edition quoted Dr. Kohl as saying Mr. Gorbachev was well versed in public relations, and Mr. Goebbels was an expert in public relations too. The Kremlin delivered a written complaint to Dr. Kohl's office last week and abruptly cancelled visits to Moscow by two senior West German officials at the weekend in a display of anger.

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Rainy weather to continue

AMMAN (J.T.) — A continuing flow of cold winds from Central Europe was the reason for the rainy and stormy weather that Jordan experienced over the past 48 hours, the Meteorology Department said Friday. The department said the cold front moved to Syria on Friday but a new depression formed over Cyprus was expected to affect Jordan on Saturday, and bring about a further drop in temperature. Most of the northern regions of Jordan had good rainfall over the past 48 hours. Ministry of Agriculture officials were not available for comment on the effects of the rainfall on agriculture. Police sources said there were no reported accidents due to rain but warned drivers to be careful on the Kingdom's roads. Minor landslides were reported in the Jordan Valley but traffic on roads there were not affected.

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King sends good wishes to Gromyko

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable of good wishes to Soviet President Andrei Gromyko on the 69th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. In his cable the King expressed his confidence that the Jordanian-Soviet friendship ties will serve as an incentive for forging stronger relations between the two countries and help promote their endeavours for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The King wished the president continued health and further progress and prosperity for the Soviet people.

Cabinet names two new CAA directors

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has decided to appoint Sharif Ghazi Rakan and Mr. Issam Budeir to the board of directors of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The Cabinet also decided to appoint Mr. Tahseen Ali and Mr. Muhammad Mousa Al Yacoubi members on the Agricultural Credit Corporation's board of directors.

University presidents arrive in Oman

MUSCAT (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali arrived here Friday carrying a message to Omani Deputy Prime Minister Qais Al Zawawi from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and to attend celebrations marking the inauguration of the Sultan Qaboos University. Yarmouk University President Mohammed Hamdan also arrived here Friday. Dr. Majali and Dr. Hamdan are expected to discuss with Omani officials relations and cooperation between Jordan and Oman in the field of higher education.

UNITA says military chief killed

LISBON (AP) — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said Friday its top military commander was killed last month in a road accident outside the strategic southern Angolan town of Mavinga. UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said Alberto Joaquim Chedovava, described as the movement's armed forces chief of staff, was killed Oct. 10 in a crash when he was driving to a meeting in the rebel-controlled town in Southeastern Cuando Cubango province. Alcides Sakala, a UNITA spokesman in Lisbon, said no further details were immediately available about the circumstances of 33-year-old Chedovava's death.

Jacobsen heads for meeting with Reagan

FRANKFURT (R) — Freed American hostage David Jacobsen flew to Washington on Friday for a meeting with President Reagan. Dr. Jacobsen, a 55-year-old medical administrator, was released by his kidnappers in Beirut on Sunday after 17 months in captivity.

King opens conference on five-year plan today

32 Arab and foreign delegations to attend 3-day deliberations on Jordan's development programmes

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein today opens a three-day conference on Jordan's 1986-1990 Five-Year National Development Plan.

The sessions of the conference, to be attended by representatives of nine Arab states and 23 foreign countries and entitled "Towards Strengthening Regional and International Cooperation," will be chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan after the formal opening by the King. The Crown Prince and Dr. I.G. Petal, head of the London School of Economics, will also address the inaugural session.

The conference will be divided into five working sessions focusing on the Jordanian national development plan for 1986-1990, intra-regional and international cooperation, the role of the private sector in development, human resources and

development and science and finally technology and economic development. During the sessions, a number of prominent Jordanian economists and financial experts will present twelve working papers highlighting the respective topics scheduled for discussion during the conference.

The discussions are expected to focus on the JD 3.15 billion five-year development plan for the East Bank but the objectives as well as obstacles facing the implementation of a JD 1.4 billion development programme for the Israeli occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip will also be highlighted.

Dr. Fayed Al Tarawneh, the official spokesman for the

conference, outlined the following objectives of the development conference:

- to enhance Jordan's role in regional and international development.
- to review Jordan's development efforts within the framework of the five-year economic plan.
- to benefit from the expertise and the experiences of the participant countries in various development fields.

- to enhance regional and world cooperation and interaction between the participating countries and financial and economic institutions.
- to make an evaluation and assessment of the five-year plan for the East Bank and the development programme for the Israeli occupied territories.
- to outline steps and measures to be taken to ensure the efficient implementation of both programmes.
- to boost and increase the use of

advanced technology in Jordan.

- to enhance intra-regional and international exchange of information.

During the first working-session, there will be a presentation by Planning Minister Taher Kanaan on both the East Bank and West Bank programmes.

Both five-year plans, which were made officially published this summer, represent a turning point in Jordan's development strategies. The five-year plan for the East Bank for the first time stresses regional planning. The plan itself is formed of five regional plans which take into consideration the distinct features of each of the country's five governorates. Furthermore, and again for the first time since the introduction of the concept of national planning in Jordan in the fifties, the detailed plan was thoroughly discussed by the

(Continued on page 5)

Bonn denies saying Mossad framed Syria in bomb plot

BONN (Agencies) — West Germany on Friday categorically denied a Washington Times report that Bonn believed Israeli secret agents and Syrian dissidents fabricated evidence of Damascus involvement in a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Reinhard Bettzege told a news conference that the Washington Times report, which the newspaper said was based on an interview with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, had no factual basis.

"The story is pure invention which we totally deny, clearly and unequivocally," Bettzege said. He said Bonn was seeking information from Paris about the story, which reported Mr. Chirac as saying he had been informed of the alleged conspiracy by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Bettzege told reporters that Bonn was not in a position to comment on what Mr. Chirac might have told the newspaper, but he added: "We deny that we could have said this. Genscher never said it. We have no

information about any Israeli plot."

In Paris, Mr. Chirac's office issued a brief statement saying "the interpretation given to (Mr. Chirac's) remarks by (editor Arnaud) de Borchgrave in an article in the Washington Times is without foundation."

De Borchgrave reported that Mr. Chirac had requested that he should not be quoted directly. Dr. Kohl's chief spokesman Friedrich Ost also said the government had no information about an alleged conspiracy.

The Washington Times quoted Mr. Chirac as saying the West German leaders told him they had concluded that the Israeli secret service, Mossad, and Syrian renegades had concocted the plot against an El Al Jumbo jet to discredit Damascus.

The alleged attempt to bomb the airliner was thwarted when Israeli agents at London's Heathrow airport said they discovered explosives in a bag carried by the girlfriend of Nezar Hindawi.

Britain accused Syria of master-minding the plot and broke off relations on the same

day that Hindawi was convicted and sentenced to 45 years in jail.

Israeli officials also denied the newspaper report.

"It's unbelievable. The story is of course ridiculous," a foreign ministry spokesman said. The Dutch Foreign Ministry said on Thursday Syria had given European Community (EC) countries a detailed document rejecting the British charges that it was involved in the alleged bomb plot.

A spokesman said the six-page document, handed to European envoys in Damascus on Wednesday, was still being studied.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek told the Dutch parliamentary foreign affairs commission he had a copy of the Syrian denial but had not had time to study it.

Diplomatic sources said the document refuted many specific points raised in the Hindawi trial in London.

They said the document had detailed explanations for Hindawi's contacts with the Syrian embassy in London and how he came to hold a Syrian passport.

Gorbachev: No road back after Iceland meeting

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said Friday that there was "no road back" from a new international situation which had developed as a result of his Reykjavik meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Speaking at a Kremlin reception after Revolution Day parade in Red Square (See page 8), Mr. Gorbachev said the way forward now lay through a "new political mentality" in which nations showed respect for the choices made by each other, TASS news agency reported.

"The fear of war should recede from life for ever and the madness of militarism be driven away," Mr. Gorbachev said, assuring the assembled Communist Party and government officials that Moscow was determined to ensure peace without nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan came close to reaching a sweeping disarmament agreement at their summit last month but stumbled over U.S. "Star Wars" plans for space-based defence.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said on Thursday after two days of disarmament talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Washington seemed to be backing off from understandings reached in Reykjavik.

Meanwhile, Novosti news agency said the Soviet military and public were beginning to realise that if Washington did not join Moscow's unilateral nuclear test ban, the Kremlin would have no alternative but to end it.

The moratorium, in force for over a year, is due to expire on Jan. 1, 1987.

In Geneva, the Soviet Union was to table new arms proposals, including a call for the superpowers to eliminate all strategic nuclear weapons by 1996 and to strictly limit research on space arms, a Soviet arms spokesman said.

"That's right," Alexander Monakhov told Reuters. "At the plenary today (Friday) we will table the new proposals which in essence will build upon the Reykjavik talks."

The formal tabling of the new Soviet proposals has been expected since the Oct. 11-12 summit in Iceland.

A special meeting between U.S. and Soviet negotiators was to take place at the American diplomatic mission late Friday, Monakhov added.

Rifai returns after delivering King's message to Assad and talks with Kasm

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has returned to Amman at the end of a day-long working visit to Damascus after delivering a message to President Hafez Al Assad from His Majesty King Hussein dealing with current Arab affairs and bilateral relations.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Rifai held four hours of talks with Syrian leaders to review means of bolstering joint Arab action in view of the challenges facing the Arab Nation.

Mr. Rifai met with President Assad at the presidential palace in the presence of Prime Minister

Abdul Rauf Al Kasm. Mr. Rifai and Dr. Kasm also held lengthy talks which were attended by senior Syrian officials.

No other details on the talks were available but diplomatic sources in Damascus were quoted as saying that the two sides discussed Britain's break of diplomatic relations with Syria.

Mr. Rifai said in a statement earlier that the diplomatic rupture was regrettable and could set back Middle East peace efforts.

The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said that Mr. Rifai's discussions focused on Middle East developments, Arab issues and bilateral relations.

It was Mr. Rifai's second visit to Damascus this year. The prime minister also accompanied His Majesty the King on a visit to the Syrian capital in June.

The prime minister's latest visit followed a renewed effort by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz to settle differences between Syria and Iraq. Jordan has said the King's endeavours to heal Syrian-Iraqi rifts were complementary to that of the Saudi crown prince, head of an Arab League mediation committee charged with settling inter-Arab differences and pave the way for convening a much-delayed Arab summit.

Israelis returning from shortened talks with PLO face questioning

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A group of Israeli politicians returned Friday from a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in Romania and was greeted by screaming demonstrators and police summons.

Policemen handed four members of the 29-person delegation orders to appear for questioning Sunday on suspicion of violating a law that bans meeting with PLO officials.

The group, composed of left-wing activists, journalists and writers, went to Romania Wednesday to meet with PLO delegates in to challenge of the new law. They were warned by the government that they would be prosecuted upon their return.

The meeting at the Black Sea resort town of Costinesti was cut short after only one day because of threats from Arab extremists, among the Abu Nidal group, to assassinate the 15 Palestinian participants, the Israelis said.

Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu, who sponsored the meeting and paid for it, also was threatened by Abu Nidal.

The Israelis did not say with which Palestinians they met, but the delegation was reportedly composed mostly of low-level PLO officials, some of them writers and researchers. Initial reports had said PLO leader Yasser Arafat would probably attend too.

Police at the airport said that

"for the time being" only four Israeli participants would be questioned. They would not say why those four were chosen and declined to elaborate. Among the four was group leader Latif Dori, an activist in the socialist Mapam Party.

The Israeli law passed in August prescribes three years imprisonment for violators.

Mr. Dori waved the summons high and shouted to reporters and demonstrators: "We are working for peace."

"Down with traitors," shouted the small group of demonstrators as the delegates walked out of the airport building and were mobbed by some 80 reporters and photographers.

A large police force was on hand but there was no clash.

Mr. Dori told reporters the meeting was the first time an official PLO delegation "and Israeli patriots have sat down together to begin talks, and this will continue."

Mr. Dori said the Palestinians issued a statement saying they also want a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

He said the Palestinian delegates suggested an international Middle East conference would be one way of negotiating peace in the region.

In Costinesti, members of the Israeli delegation said the meeting ended prematurely because of

pressure on the Palestinian participants.

The Israelis also expressed disappointment with a closing statement by the PLO reiterating its determination to fight with all means possible to achieve its aims and not ruling out further violence.

"We made no progress, not impact," one Israeli told Reuters Thursday night.

Israeli sources said some Palestinians had not come because of threats to their security.

"They are under pressure from their own extremists who are opposed to this meeting," one Israeli delegate said.

He said the PLO had therefore called off second session scheduled for Friday.

Romania's official Agerpres news agency said the talks were "aimed at contributing to the search for viable solutions that can bring a climate of understanding and security, of peaceful coexistence, in the Middle East."

In a development seen related to the talks, two rockets damaged the entrance of the Romanian embassy in Beirut on Wednesday, causing minor damage but no casualties, police said.

They said three people arrived by car and fired two rockets at the embassy building.

There was no responsibility claim for the attack, which was the first involving the embassy.

Rafsanjani says U.S. is 'begging' for new dialogue with Tehran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran's parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Friday that the United States was begging for talks with Iran which indicated "our definite victory and the defeat of America," Tehran RAI reported.

In his prayer sermon at Tehran University, the speaker said Washington wanted to use the issue of American hostages in Lebanon "as a means to correct its past mistakes."

Though the speech contained the usual strong anti-American statements that have marked Iranian policy since the 1979, the overall tone of Mr. Rafsanjani's words appeared less virulent than usual and did not completely close the door on improved relations.

In a speech on Tuesday, Mr. Rafsanjani said former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and four other Americans flew to Tehran recently aboard an aircraft carrying military supplies purchased by Iran in Europe.

The purpose of the trip, he said, was a futile effort to mend U.S.-Iranian relations. He said Mr. McFarlane and the others were detained and expelled from the country. American officials have not confirmed or denied the report, which has been linked with efforts to obtain the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

"The United States is using every channel to beg Iran to accept establishing a dialogue with it," Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying. "And in this respect it is trying to use the question of the hostages in Lebanon as a means to correct its past mistakes."

"The fact that it wishes to reach Iran by this means is indicative of our definite victory and the defeat of America."

of America."

Mr. Rafsanjani and other Iranian officials have indicated Tehran may be willing to exert its influence over the pro-Iranian extremists holding two American hostages in Lebanon.

The conditions for such intervention, however, include the American arms and spare parts ordered during the reign of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, but not delivered, the unblocking of unspecified Iranian assets and freedom for political prisoners in Israeli jails and elsewhere.

Mr. Rafsanjani reiterated that Iran had nothing to do with the kidnappings in Lebanon, but said he understood why the people could be led to taking hostages.

"We have no responsibility in this respect," the radio quoted him as saying. "The oppressed people of Lebanon, in the face of so many crimes committed in their country by America and Israel, if they don't take hostages, what else can they do?"

Iran has also said there was no link between the release of Dr. Jacobsen and a visit of Syria by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati last weekend.

Mr. Velayati's visit had no connection to the release of the American hostage in Lebanon," Islamic Republic newspaper quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as saying.

Mr. Velayati, who met President Hafez Al Assad and other Syrian leaders on last Friday and Saturday, said on his return that their talks centred on Iran's support for Syria in its dispute with Britain. He also delivered a message from President Ali Khamenei to Mr. Assad.

Syria has said it was ready for what it called state-to-state coordination to help achieve a

release of Western hostages in Lebanon.

"We are ready for a coordination from state to state with all countries wishing to collaborate honestly with Syria," Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm said.

He made the comment in an interview in Damascus with the French overseas radio Radio France Internationale (RFI). He did not elaborate.

Ireland, investigating reports that Mr. McFarlane visited Iran on a false Irish passport, has told the United States that the misuse of its passports was unacceptable.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement after Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry met U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Vienna, where both attended the European conference for security and cooperation.

Mr. Rafsanjani said on Thursday that Mr. McFarlane had entered Iran with a false Irish passport.

Mr. Barry requested to meeting with Mr. Shultz where "he said that any misuse of Irish passports was totally unacceptable and Shultz accepted this," the Dublin Foreign Ministry statement said.

"We are in touch with the U.S. and Iranian authorities on this matter," it added.

The Washington Post reported Friday that Mr. Shultz protested against a White House plan to seek release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon by clearing the way for arms shipments to Iran.

Citing informed sources, the newspaper said the State Department had protested against the plan, fearing it would lead to

(Continued on page 3)

Israel says it sells only 'small arms' to Iran, page 2

INSIDE

- * Thirty-one per cent of Arabs favour political settlement to Middle East conflict, poll shows, page 2
- * Parliament approves reply to His Majesty the King's speech, page 3
- * The Arab World is in crisis — what could be done? page 4
- * The Palestinian plight put in historical context, page 5
- * Aqaba gets new diving centre, page 6
- * IEA predicts higher oil consumption in West, page 7
- * Mozambique and Zimbabwe deny plotting against Malawi, page 8

31% of Arabs back political settlement in Mideast — poll

LONDON (Agencies) — An opinion poll conducted in the Arab World by the London-based Arabic language weekly "Al Majallah" showed that only 31 per cent of Arab people support a political settlement for the Palestine problem and the Middle East question.

The poll showed that 69 per cent of those requested to give an opinion on this question opposed a political settlement. The magazine said 90 per cent of females polled were against the peace settlement idea.

Al Majallah said 58 per cent of those who rejected a settlement are of the view that a solution for the problem can only come through an all out Arab war against Israel, and 28 per cent of these believe that guerrilla warfare can be launched on Israel from inside and outside the occupied Arab territory.

The magazine said that 14 per cent of those asked to give their views supported the convening of a United Nations sponsored international conference.

In reply to a question on whether Jerusalem would be returned to Arab sovereignty in the current century 32 per cent said yes, but 68 per cent said no, and some commented by saying that if the current weak situation continued to prevail in the Arab World Jerusalem will not be returned in a million years.

In acquiring the results the "Al Majallah" magazine prepared

2,000 questionnaire forms which it distributed to the Arab World.

The questions were about political, economic, sports, social, artistic and other topics. But the magazine said that it only received 500 replies, 25 per cent of the total forms distributed to Arab people.

The magazine said that the completed forms which it received from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco formed 66 per cent of the total replies.

According to the poll, those who consider the Arab League as not representing the Arab World were 76 per cent of whom 33 per cent suggest that an Arab common market will serve as a substitute for the Arab League.

It said that 40 per cent suggested that the Arabs should have an Arab Economic Community along the style of the European Community.

The magazine said 40 per cent of the total replies suggested the establishment of a comprehensive union, 35 per cent wanted cooperation councils along the line of the Gulf Cooperation Council and 17 per cent suggested an Islamic unity while seven per cent suggested some form of union among Arab countries and one suggested the emergence of a strong and powerful leader to head the Arab nation instead of the Arab League.

On the most important subject to have priority in Arab affairs 40 per cent said Palestine, 22 per cent said divisions in the Arab World; 12 per cent said the Gulf war; 11 per cent said Lebanon; 10 per cent said political persecution; four per cent said the Western Sahara, and one per cent said southern Sudan.

According to the magazine 74 of the replies considered the main reason behind the economic backwardness in the Arab World was due to lack of planning and 14 per cent blamed it on hostile forces acting against the Arab nation.

Israeli army rejects Arab editor's appeal

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli military council Friday upheld an army order expelling the editor of a Palestinian newspaper for alleged hostile activities on behalf of an anti-Israeli group, a newspaper official said.

Akram Haniyah, 33-year-old editor of the East Jerusalem daily Al Shaab, was given 48 hours to prepare an appeal to Israel's high court of justice, the paper's General Manager Ali Ya'ish told Reuters.

Israel has expelled 10 Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in the last 15 months as part of a response to Palestinian commando attacks.

The high court has affirmed every army expulsion order in recent months.

"All writers and all journalists, Jews and Arabs, stand against this decision because their turn will come," Ya'ish said.

"Today the authorities are against the Arabs, tomorrow they are against the liberals, then they are against the people in the middle and then the people on the right who are not with them," he said.

Israeli officials accused Mr. Haniyah on Monday of using the newspaper office for meetings to organise anti-Israeli protests and commercial strikes. They said he solicited money for the newspaper

from the Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The newspaper, one of four Palestinian dailies in East Jerusalem, usually reflects radical PLO views.

Mr. Haniyah appealed against the expulsion order to the military council during a hearing of more than 12 hours. The expulsion was the first of a Palestinian editor since Eli Al Kath, also of Al Shaab, was forced to leave in 1972.

Israeli journalists and left-wing members of Israel's parliament said Mr. Haniyah should be put on trial, not banished, if suspected of subversion.

Israeli troops taught to shoot at 'Arab' targets

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli army said Thursday it is investigating a complaint from a legislator that recruits are being taught to shoot at targets wearing Kaffiyehs, or traditional Arab headscarves, and to respond to the order: "At Mohammed — fire."

The inquiry was launched after left-wing legislator Eliazar Granot complained to Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Moshe Levy about the

method of training.

Granot told the Associated Press on Thursday that he raised the issue with Levy during a closed-door session of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee earlier this week.

Levy told Granot he could not believe the report and promised to order an investigation, the

legislator said.

Granot refused to say where the training method was being used or how many recruits were involved. He told the AP that publication of his complaint had been delayed by the military censor.

"If they wanted to censor the story because they are ashamed, the army should ensure it has nothing to be ashamed about," he said.

Turkey accuses Abu Nidal group of attacks

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Turkish prosecutors have issued an indictment accusing the Abu Nidal group of the recent killings at an Istanbul synagogue and other attacks inside Turkey.

The indictment was the first official statement linking the Palestinian group with the Sept. 6 attack on the Neve Shalom Synagogue that killed 21 Jewish worshippers.

The mention of Abu Nidal was contained in an indictment of six Palestinians in the 1985 murder of Jordanian diplomat Ziad Sati. The synagogue was listed among five alleged "Abu Nidal actions in Turkey" in the indictment, which did not elaborate.

The other three actions blamed on Abu Nidal were the 1982

murder of a Palestinian student leader in Ankara, the attempted car bombing of a U.S. officers club and the adjacent French cultural centre in Izmir in 1983, and an attempt to place a bomb aboard an Alitalia plane at Istanbul's Ataturk Airport, also in 1983.

Istanbul police, who are conducting their investigation separately from the prosecutors, say they have found no evidence to link the synagogue commandos to any particular country or terrorist organisation.

And Istanbul Police Chief Mehmet Agar said Thursday there were no leads on learning who might have helped the two gunmen who staged the attack.

The two gunmen, believed to be Arabs, were killed by their own

hand grenades and their identities have not been established.

The indictment, prepared by Chief Prosecutor Nusret Demiral of the state security court in Ankara and based largely on testimony by Palestinian suspects in custody, said Abu Nidal cooperated with "countries supporting terrorism."

Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabry Al Banna, is one of the most-wanted guerrillas in the world.

Abu Nidal split with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1974 over Mr. Yasser Arafat's policy of using political means to achieve a Palestinian homeland rather than relying on violence.

Rafsanjani denies urging demonstrations in front of Saudi, Kuwaiti embassies

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, on Friday denied press reports from Saudi Arabia saying the speaker had encouraged students to demonstrate in front of the Saudi and Kuwaiti embassies, the official Iranian News Agency (IRNA) reported.

Addressing Friday payers, Mr. Rafsanjani described the Saudi reports as unfounded. Contrary to the claims, he said, he had urged the students not to hold a march in front of the Saudi and Kuwaiti embassies, but instead gather in front of the parliament building.

He called the Saudi reports acts of "mischievous."

On Thursday, an official Saudi source quoted by the state-run news agency, referring to Mr. Rafsanjani's speech on Tuesday, said the kingdom found it "strange and unacceptable that such incitement to mob action and terrorism would come from a responsible Iranian leader."

The Saudi official, who was not named, said Mr. Rafsanjani's statements ran counter to efforts in the international community to combat terrorism. He noted they also came as King Fahd and other Arab leaders of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council "issued a communique calling for love, brotherhood and the establishment of peace in the region."

Danish ships reportedly carried U.S. arms to Iran

COPENHAGEN (R) — A Danish seamen's union leader has been quoted as saying Danish ships had carried U.S. arms to Iran and he linked the shipments to a possible deal for the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

The remarks were the latest in a flurry of reports from Washington, Europe and Israel about a top-secret arms-for-hostages deal with Iran. A U.S. television network Thursday night said President Reagan had personally approved the deal without involving top cabinet members.

Henrik Berlau, vice-president of the Danish Seamen's Union, said one Danish vessel, the Morose, carried 26 containers with 460 tonnes of military equipment from Eilat in Israel to Bandar Abbas in Iran last week.

Although Berlau had no information where these arms were made, he said union members had told him past shipments had included U.S. weapons.

"I am not saying I have seen American weapons," he told Reuters. "Members of my union have been on the ships and seamen generally know what they are sailing. They have said there are American weapons on the

ships. "A lot of Danish ships have been sent from a number of European ports, including Israel, to the port of Bandar Abbas. It has been going on since the Iraq-Iran war started but it has intensified in the last 12 months and particularly in the last eight months," Berlau said.

"I believe America has paid a price and they were hoping to get some of their hostages released," he added.

Mr. Reagan said Thursday reports of a U.S.-Iranian deal had no foundation and were endangering efforts to win the hostages' release.

But U.S. newspapers and television networks have quoted administration sources as confirming the deal and citing Israel as an intermediary.

Quoting intelligence sources, CBS Television News said Thursday night U.S. parts were sent to Iran for the release over the past year of three hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian Islamic fundamentalists — Benjamin Weir, Lawrence Jenco and David Jacobsen. Jacobsen, the latest to be released, was freed on Saturday.

CBS said Mr. Reagan personally approved the deal,

relying on former top White House aides to carry it out.

Both Secretary of State (George) Shultz and Defence Secretary (Casper) Weinberger reportedly were cut out of the operation," it added.

It said the operation dated at least to September 1985 when Weir was released and was run by former White House National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and national security staff member Oliver North with Israeli help.

Official U.S. policy since the storming of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979 and the ensuing hostage crisis bans arms shipments to Iran, which is mainly equipped with U.S. weapons and now need spare parts for its war with Iraq.

Newspapers and television reported that McFarlane went to Tehran last month in the latest in a series of visits over the past year. They said North travelled to Europe, sometimes in disguise, to meet intermediaries in contact with Iran's government.

U.S. newspapers have quoted Israeli radio reports that McFarlane met in London and Paris with Israelis, including David Kimche, former director general of the Foreign Ministry, and a wealthy Israeli businessman

with contacts in Iran. The unidentified businessman was reported to have received the approval of high-ranking Israeli officials to provide spare plane parts to Iran.

Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said on Tuesday President Reagan sent five envoys on a secret mission to Tehran to try to secure their help in freeing American hostages.

Mr. Rafsanjani said one claimed to be McFarlane and resembled the former national security adviser. But he said the five were detained and deported. Iranian officials have denied any connection with the release of U.S. hostages.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters earlier this week the arms embargo on Iran would remain as long as the "radical Islamic government" backed terrorism.

Berlau said his union stopped one arms shipment to Iran in the Mediterranean last week, fearing for the safety of sailors after learning that the Iraqis knew of the delivery.

The arms were being transferred to another ship in the Greek port of Piraeus, he added.

Kuwait denies letting Iraqi warplanes to refuel

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will refuse allegations raised by Iran that it allowed Iraqi warplanes to use its refuelling facilities and airspace in operations against Iran.

He described their remarks as "extremely alarming. He also said one pilot alleged that military hardware destined for Baghdad was routinely unloaded at Kuwaiti ports and moved by truck to Iraq.

Iran has frequently criticised Kuwait, which is only a few kilometres away from the southern front of the Gulf war, for backing Iraq in the conflict.

Kuwait, along with other Gulf Arab states, has given billions of dollars in aid to Baghdad during the course of the war.

Iran's U.N. representative Rajae Khorassani said in a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez

de Cuellar that several captured Iraqi pilots had reported the use of Kuwaiti refuelling facilities and airspace in operations against Iran.

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'Israel sells small arms and spare parts to Iran'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli experts have said that Israeli light weapons and spare parts likely are reaching Tehran, but officials denied such sales were part of a deal to obtain the release of American hostages held in Iran.

The specialists said spare parts or arms may be shipped to Iran through third countries without Israeli or U.S. knowledge. Other experts and foreign reports have indicated such sales are carried out occasionally with the permission of the United States, despite an official U.S. ban on weapon deals with Tehran.

Joseph Alpher, deputy head for the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, said Israel may now be overhauling Iranian fighter jet engines in third countries and selling Iran spare parts such as tires for U.S.-made F-4 planes. He declined to elaborate, but experts agree such sales would not be made without U.S. permission.

"Israel would not risk its ties with the United States for such monkey business," said Samuel Segev, author of a book on Iranian-Israeli ties under Iran's deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

"There's always the possibility that Israeli weapons sold to a third country, such as Latin American states, have found their way to Iran," Segev told the Associated Press.

But Alpher and Segev, along with others, discounted the idea of massive Israeli arms sales to Iran. "If there were such sales, there's no evidence of them in Iran. Where are all those tanks, planes and missiles?" Alpher said in an interview.

Israel Radio reported that Israeli officials offered advice to former U.S. National Security

Adviser Robert McFarlane about how to negotiate with Iran for the release of hostages before David Jacobsen was freed earlier this week.

Foreign Ministry official called all the reports baseless and refused to elaborate. Defence Ministry officials said Israel's policy was not to talk about its weapons deals.

But despite the denials, persistent reports say Israel sent small shipments of weapons to Iran as recently as this year.

Specialists note that Israel would have several good reasons for selling small weapons to Iran, despite that country's virulently anti-Israel rhetoric and Israel's war in South Lebanon against pro-Iranian/Shiite Muslim commandos.

— Israel would have trouble saying not to a request from its major ally and arms supplier, the United States, to help secure the release of the hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian Shiite Muslims.

— Israel is also concerned about Iran's small Jewish community in Iran, estimated at about 25,000 people. Some reports say Israeli weapons have been exchanged for permission for Iranian Jews to emigrate.

— Israel often has said it has a vested interest in the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, which keeps both Gulf countries too busy to threaten the Jewish state.

In the days of the Shah, links between Israel and Iran were close if quiet. In 1977, the two countries reportedly signed a \$1-billion arms-for-oil deal to jointly develop a nuclear missile system.

The deals were halted with the overthrow of the Shah in 1979, but reportedly renewed soon after.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

18:00 News Summary

18:05 Top Twenty

19:00 News Desk

19:30 Date with a Star

20:00 Now Music

20:30 News in Arabic

21:00 News Summary

21:05 Hitville: The Story of Motown

22:00 News Summary

22:05 In Concert

23:00 Concert Music

23:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

06:00 News

06:05 News

06:10 News

06:15 News

06:20 News

06:25 News

06:30 News

06:35 News

06:40 News

06:45 News

06:50 News

06:55 News

07:00 News

07:05 News

07:10 News

07:15 News

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08:00 News

08:05 News

08:10 News

08:15 News

08:20 News

08:25 News

08:30 News

08:35 News

08:40 News

08:45 News

08:50 News

08:55 News

09:00 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition of paintings of Jordan by British artist Nicholas Eggon at the Jordan National Gallery.

An exhibition of Jordan films at the Jordan National Gallery.

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CINEMA

"Les Femmes confidentes" at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry reviews desertification projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Salem Al-Lawzi Thursday met with a team of experts from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) to discuss Jordanian projects for stemming desertification. The Ministry of Agriculture has embarked on tree-planting projects in the eastern regions of the country to stem the encroachment of desert land on arable land in cooperation with FAO and ECWA. The team of experts arrived in Jordan recently to inspect work on pasture land and other projects.

Bars to close on Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — All bars, nightclubs and liquor stores in Amman will be closed as of 7 p.m. Wednesday Nov. 12 until the morning of Saturday Nov. 15 on the occasion of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday, according to a communiqué issued by Amman Governor Ahmad Hindawi. Jordan will observe the occasion with religious ceremonies and prayers in mosques around the country.

RSS to host talks on local industries

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on technology and local industries opens today at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) to discuss major problems which face small and medium sized industries and to find solutions to problems in the construction, textile and mineral sectors. The six-day symposium has been organised by the world centre for research and development in Canada in cooperation with the RSS. Taking part in this symposium are 45 participants from Jordan, Sudan, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and Iraq in addition to the Canadian centre.

Egyptian trade official due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Kamal Hilali, chairman of the board of directors of the Nasr company for import and export in Egypt, is due here today on a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. He will hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Industry and Trade on means of bolstering bilateral trade. Mr. Hilali is also expected to discuss the role of the private sectors in Egypt and Jordan.

Consumer corporation to open new outlet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Service Consumer Corporation (CSCC) has decided to open a new branch in Qweisheh, near the Middle East circle, for the benefit of civil servants living in the southern and eastern districts of the capital. A CSCC statement said that arrangements have been made for opening the new branch which will sell food supplies, home appliances and other commodities.

Prince Hassan pays tribute to medical and relief teams for their work in Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian medical teams who took part in relief operations to assist the victims of drought and famine in Sudan and who helped to establish a hospital at Kass were honoured on Thursday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan met with the teams at the Royal Court and praised their efforts for offering medical services to the Sudanese people. The services included surgical operations, medical treatment and vaccination campaigns to stem the spread of disease and also measures to protect drinking water and the environment from pollution.

Representatives of the medical and relief teams spoke at the meeting, conveying the Sudanese people's appreciation and gratitude to Prince Hassan and His Majesty King Hussein for providing relief to them in their ordeal and for the continued care they received from the Jordanian missions sent to Sudan in implementation of programmes



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Thursday distributes certificates to doctors and relief workers who helped implement health and sanitation projects in drought-hit Sudan to assist the victims of famine in the country (Petra photo)

drawn up by the Jordanian national committee for solidarity with the Sudanese people. Prince Hassan distributed certificates of merit to the team members in recognition of their efforts and services.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi who is rapporteur of the Jordanian national committee for Sudan and Dr. Anwar Bilbeisi, secretary general of the Arab Medical Council.

Romanian minister of youth ends visit

AQABA (Petra) — Romanian Minister of Youth Niko Ceausescu on Friday wound up a four-day visit to Jordan and left for Baghdad from the port city of Aqaba. During his visit, the Romanian minister was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and held talks with Jordanian officials on means of bolstering Romanian-Jordanian cooperation in youth and sports affairs.

Friday Mr. Ceausescu visited Aqaba where he met with officials and toured industrial projects and other economic installations in the port city.

On Thursday, the Romanian minister visited Sahab Industrial City where he was briefed on Jordan's industrial endeavours and programmes by Dr. Fayez Suheimat, the director general of the Jordanian Industrial Estates

Corporation.

Mr. Ceausescu earlier held talks with Dr. Eid Dahiyat, minister of youth and discussed an exchange of visits by Jordan and Romanian youths and participation in training courses and youth camps organised by both countries. Also discussed was the prospect of benefiting from Romania's

expertise and experience in training in gymnastics, wrestling, weight-lifting and boxing, basketball, handball and other sports and physical training programmes.

Mr. Ceausescu extended an invitation to Mr. Dahiyat to visit Romania to follow up talks on these subjects.

Civil defence, local societies to set up first-aid, rescue posts

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Civil Defence Department committee for Amman will cooperate with charitable societies in establishing first aid and rescue operations centres in different parts of the capital. A statement issued after a committee meeting, held on Thursday, said that the measure is

being coordinated through the Ministry of Social Development.

The committee is also coordinating efforts with the Ministry of Education for establishing emergency centres.

The statement said that Amman Municipality has been requested to undertake speedy action.

Parliament to reply to King's speech today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper (Senate) and Lower Houses of Parliament on Thursday endorsed His Majesty King Hussein's speech from the throne which the King delivered at the opening of the Parliament's fourth ordinary session on Nov. 1.

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper (Senate) and Lower Houses of Parliament on Thursday endorsed His Majesty King Hussein's speech from the throne which the King delivered at the opening of the Parliament's fourth ordinary session on Nov. 1.

In their replies both Houses endorsed His Majesty's domestic and foreign policies. In his speech from the throne last Saturday, King Hussein pledged to continue joint efforts towards liberating the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. The King also said that Jordan's commitment to the Palestinian cause and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people was not, and would not be, affected by the suspension early this year of political coordination between the Jordanian government and the leadership of

the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The King reiterated Jordan's stand that an international conference on the Palestine problem, with the participation of all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, should be the forum for Arab-Israeli peace.

The King strongly condemned terrorism and demagoguery saying they were alien to Arab values and culture and reflected negatively on all Arab principles. In the first half of his speech, the King dealt at length with the achievements of the Jordanian government in various fields and its continuing efforts to achieve further progress and development for Jordanian citizens.

1981-85 plan realised close to target investments, revenues report says

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Planning on Friday issued an overview of the last five year development plan (1981-1985) in which detailed the growth rates achieved in each development sector (see table below).

The overview also said that the actual investments for the five-year development plan totalled JD 2,341 million against an initial projected investment volume of JD 2,520 million at 1980 rates, representing 92.9 per cent of the projections for that period. Despite the downward economic indicators in the world and Arab markets, there was an annual increase of 6.8 per cent in Jordanian exports against 3.9 per cent in commodity imports, the report said.

The report said that local revenues were higher than the planned revenues for the first

three years of the plan, but during the fourth and fifth years there was a decline in revenues but overall, the total revenues amounted to 95.4 per cent of those estimated for the five-year development period.

On capital expenditure, the report said that the plan forecast capital expenditure of JD 2,233 million, whilst the actual capital expenditure for the government and independent public institutions totalled JD 1,279.5 million during the plan period. The general financial situation was characterised by a shortfall between gross revenues and public spending by the central government, the report noted. Local revenues fell short of meeting current expenditure despite a growth rate from 67.3 per cent in 1980 to 79.6 per cent in

1985, the report said. Defence and security spending took about 34.2 per cent of the current expenditure for the year 1985, while expenditure on financial administration, including subsidies, announcements and public debt interests accounted for 31.3 per cent.

However, the report said the banking sector achieved one of the highest growth rates during the last ten years, although it is still facing some shortcomings, including limited monetary markets and secondary markets. This sector is also suffering from weak relations between banks and specialised credit corporations. In addition, direct dealing among commercial banks is still limited as the volume of deposits in these banks was only 7.2 per cent of the total deposits in 1985, the report continued.

Jordan's five-year plan — a new, comprehensive approach to economic development

The first international conference on Jordan's development opens today to discuss the Kingdom's plans for 1986-1990. The following is an executive briefing of Jordan's JD 3.15 billion five-year plan issued by the Ministry of Planning earlier this year.

AMMAN — The objectives of the third five-year plan covering the period 1986-1990 reflect the current economic conditions as well as the financial constraints likely to prevail during the period. Annual real growth in GDP which reached an unprecedented level of 12 per cent during the period 1975-1980, is expected to average around 5 per cent during the coming five years. This reduction is the manifestation of the financial constraints that have emerged consequent upon the fall in the official transfers from the Gulf states and the levelling off of the remittances of Jordanians employed abroad. These flows are affected by the continuation of the economic slowdown in oil-producing countries related directly to a depressed oil market.

Achieving a five per cent real growth in Gross Domestic Product will necessitate the implementation of an investment programme totalling around JD 3.1 billion at current prices. As the plan strategy is based on greater reliance on private sector initiative, private sector investment is expected to reach around JD 1.5 billion concentrated mainly in the sectors of agriculture, industry, housing and construction.

The overall targets of the third five-year plan are:

1. Realising economic growth. The targeted annual growth rate in gross domestic product (GDP) is 5%. GDP will rise from JD 1,359 million in 1985 to JD 1,739

million in 1990 at 1985 prices. Real gross national product (GNP) is also expected to grow at an annual rate of 5%, rising from the 1985 level of JD 1,856 million to JD 2,367 million in 1990.

The average per capita GNP will rise from JD 739 in 1985 to JD 739 in 1990 (in constant 1985 prices), which amounts to an annual rate of increase of 1.2% for the period.

2. Increasing job opportunities. In order to meet the expected rise in labour supply arising from the natural increase and the return of Jordanian workers from neighbouring Arab countries, the plan provides for 210 thousand job opportunities. This estimate takes cognisance of the new jobs that will be created as a result of the investment programme, and of the numbers of non-Jordanians to be replaced by local labour, attrition due to retirement and deaths and of Jordanians migrating abroad for employment during the period.

3. Increasing domestic savings. The ratio of consumption to GDP is expected to fall from 111% in 1985 to 99% in 1990 with the attendant increase in domestic savings which have remained negative in Jordan. The projected growth in consumption is therefore below that of the GDP at market prices.

4. Increasing domestic revenues and rationalising recurring government expenditures.

Domestic revenues of the central government will increase to cover all recurrent expenditures by 1990. Moreover, rationalisation of recurrent expenditures will contribute to the improvement in the economic use of the scarce resources.

5. Reducing deficit in the balance of goods and services. The plan aims at reducing deficit in the balance of goods and services by increasing exports at the annual rate of 8.3%, and by rationalising imports so as to restrict its annual growth to 2.8% for goods and 3.6% for services.

6. Increasing Arab economic cooperation. This is to be achieved by furthering present economic relations, and establishing joint ventures and coordinating development plans.

7. Distributing development gains among the different regions. The plan pays special attention to regional economic planning in order to achieve a balanced and just distribution in the developmental and social gains among the various regions of the country. This would take into account the natural resource endowments in the different regions as well as the demographic features and the basic needs of each region.

The sectoral targets

The plan seeks to change the structure of the economy in favour of commodity producing sectors. Particular attention will be given to agricultural production which is planned to grow at a rate of 7.8%

annually. The major contribution to output in this sector is expected to come from the increase in the extent of land brought under irrigation, livestock production, highland farming improved cropping pattern and cost efficient use of agricultural inputs.

Phosphates and potash will continue to be the major contributors to output in the mining and quarrying sector which is expected to grow at an annual rate of 7.8 per cent.

As to the manufacturing sector, which is planned to grow at an annual rate of 6.9%, growth will be achieved partly by enhanced utilisation of existing capacity for production and through the implementation of various small and medium scale, export oriented projects.

Along with the attention paid to the commodity producing sectors, the plan places special emphasis on the developmental role of the services sectors. A restructuring of these sectors is envisaged in favour of services closely linked to the production process and in favour of exportable services in which Jordan has a comparative advantage.

Table (1) shows the planned growth rate for each sector along with targeted and actual growth rates for that sector during the period 1981-85.

The investment programme

Sectoral allocation of investment has been made in the light of priority accorded to each sector, the targeted growth rates and the existence of idle capacities. Accordingly, a sizeable part will be spent on agricultural and irrigation projects. Agriculture will receive around 10 per cent of total outlays as compared to 5% and 7% allocated in the first and second five year plans respectively. Services, and marketable services in particular, will also receive a substantial share. Services sectors are allocated around 40% of total investment as compared to 27%, and 29% allocated by the previous two plans. Table (2) shows the sectoral allocation of the plan investment according to investing agency.

The public sector, which includes the central government as well as autonomous public institutions is expected to account for around 52 per cent of total investment. Most of the public investment outlays will be directed towards basic infrastructural projects including water and irrigation systems, communication and transport, and social services.

In conformity with the renewed drive to develop the agricultural potential of the country, agricultural projects receive a special emphasis in the public investment programme. Most of the agricultural projects included in the public investment

programme concentrate upon the development of the highlands. This strategy will complement the previous efforts made for developing the Jordan Valley, which concentrated mainly on irrigation systems and on agricultural production under plastic houses.

Major agricultural projects include a comprehensive programme for the development of rainfed agriculture in the highlands and the development of the lower catchment of the Zarqa River Basin which will cover an area of 820 thousand dunums.

Major projects in the water and irrigation sector include the construction of waste water sewers and treatment plants in almost all the major cities. A total of around 15 plants is envisaged for installation during the plan period. Moreover, there is a major water project which is designed to pump Mukhaibeh water in the city of Amman.

Irrigation projects include the irrigation of mid-Ghore and Southern Ghore and Wadi Araba areas and include water networks and diversion dams.

In regard to the manufacturing and mining sector, efforts made hitherto towards the expansion of industrial estates will continue and projects related to the further development of Jordan's mineral resources will be undertaken jointly by the private and public sector. Phosphates projects include the upgrading of low-quality phosphates being currently produced by some of the mines and the development of the new Shidiya mine in Southern Jordan.

Private investment in industry is expected to be substantial and to reach over 88 million dinars during the period 1986-1990. The plan's strategy is to direct such outlays towards export-oriented labour-intensive, small and medium scale industries capable of absorbing the expected labour surplus. Some of the projects identified so far include the establishment of a foundry and related engineering industries.

Investment in the transportation sector, will involve the construction and/or the expansion of roads and cross-country highways, and increasing the capacity of the railroad system to transport the additional output of phosphate mines. Work on a new railroad connecting the Shidiya mine with the Aqaba port is expected to begin in 1988 and will cost around 82 million dinars.

In the telecommunications sector, the expansion of local, national and international networks, as well as improving the quality of telephone, telex and postal services will continue. Moreover the plan will pay particular attention to projects related to data transmission. Notable among these projects are the electronic directory, and the provision of facsimile and paging

services.

Investment financing

According to the assumption made in the plan, the national savings will contribute to finance 46% of the gross investment and about 36% of the total financial needs which include changes in the foreign reserves and repayments of the foreign loans. If the official remittances to the central government and private remittances are also included in the income, then the savings out of the gross national disposable income will contribute to about 92% of the gross investment and 72% of the total financial needs. The volume of gross foreign borrowings needed during the plan years is estimated at approximately JD 1,046 million or 33% of the gross investment or 26% of gross financing requirements. Consequently, the foreign debt service ratio will increase to approximately 14% in 1990.

REAL GROWTH RATE OF SECTORAL INCOME DURING THE PLAN PERIODS (1981-1985) AND (1986-1990)

Sector	Table (1)		
	1981-85 Plan		1986-90
	Planned	Actual	Planned
Agriculture	7.5	7.0	7.8
Mining and Industry	17.8	4.8	7.2
Water and Electricity	18.9	9.6	4.8
Construction	12.6	2.3	4.0
Total commodity producing sectors	14.9	4.9	6.4
Trade	10.0	4.3	4.0
Transport and Communication	11.1	5.4	5.6
Government services	3.5	2.2	4.3
Other services	9.0	3.9	3.5
Total services sectors	8.4	3.7	4.3
GDP (at factor cost)	11.0	4.2	5.0

INVESTMENTS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN ACCORDING TO SECTORS AND INVESTING AGENCIES (In Million JDs)

Sector	Private Sector			Public Sector		Total
	Central Government	Autonomous Institutions	Total Public Sector	Total Public Sector	Total	
1. Administration and Legislation	—	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—
2. Science and Technology	—	1.7	10.6	12.3	12.3	—
3. Environment	0.8	0.7	—	0.7	1.5	—
Total of Comprehensive Sectors	0.8	3.0	10.6	13.6	14.4	—
4. Labour and Manpower	0.5	2.1	1.5	3.6	4.1	—
5. Social Development	15.5	9.6	—	9.6	25.1	—
6. Women's Affairs	0.3	3.6	—	3.6	3.9	—
7. Youth	—	26.3	—	26.3	26.3	—
8. Health	7.5	49.9	5.0	54.9	62.4	—
9. Education	16.3	136.4	—	136.4	152.7	—
10. Higher Education	12.0	1.3	80.1	81.4	93.4	—
11. Awqaf	12.2	4.9	—	4.9	17.1	—
12. Information	—	20.7	—	20.7	20.7	—
13. Culture	—	9.6	—	9.6	9.6	—
14. Housing and Government Buildings	353.5	43.0	161.5	204.5	558.0	—
15. Tourism and Antiquities	43.6	9.3	10.9	20.2	63.8	—
16. Trade Supply, Customs and Free Zones	13.0	12.6	6.8	19.4	32.4	—
17. Municipal and Rural Affairs	104.8	1.0	48.3	49.3	154.1	—
Total Social and Services Sectors	579.2	330.3	314.1	644.4	1223.6	—
18. Construction	99.3	—	—	—	99.3	—
19. Transportation	179.0	220.3	50.3	270.6	449.6	—
20. Telecommunication	—	97.3	—	97.3	97.3	—
21. Energy and Resources	72.5	52.1	139.3	191.4	263.9	—
22. Water and Irrigation	—	117.1	163.3	280.4	280.4	—
Total Infrastructure Sectors	350.8	386.8	352.9	839.7	1190.5	—
23. Agriculture and Cooperatives	210.5	83.3	—	83.3	293.8	—
24. Industry and Mining	340.8	19.2	33.2	52.4	393.2	—
Total of productive Sectors	551.3	102.5	33.2	135.7	687.0	—
Total Investments	182.1	922.6	710.3	1633.4	3115.5	—

Rafsanjani: U.S. is 'begging for new dialogue'

(Continued from page 1)

more kidnappings of American hostages in Lebanon. Neither the White House nor the State Department has confirmed widespread reports that the United States allowed the shipment of spare parts for Iran's sailing armed forces, largely built by the United States for the deposed Shah.

The Post report said the White House halted the plan briefly after one hostage, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, was released in September 1985, but resumed it later, gaining freedom for two more hostages.

The Reverend Lawrence Jenco was freed in July this year, and David Jacobson last Sunday. The State Department lists six Americans as still held in Lebanon.

A British newspaper said Friday that Iranian zealots besieged the Tehran hotel where Mr. McFarlane stayed during his visit.

The Independent, reporting from Nicosia, quoted high-ranking Iranian officials as saying the crowds were mustered

by Iranian hard-liner Mehdi Hashemi when he discovered that Mr. McFarlane was in the hotel. It said Mr. Hashemi then controlled the office of Islamic "liberation movements" abroad and is now under arrest.

Mr. Hashemi's followers distributed anti-American leaflets calling on the "Islamic masses" to expel Mr. McFarlane, by force if necessary, and the American had to stay in his hotel, the paper said. It said that after Mr. McFarlane left, the rival groups appealed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for guidance, and he backed the zealots, putting an end to the deal.

"But, the officials said, Iran has already benefited by getting some of the spare parts it sought," the Independent reported. "If their version is correct, it paints a picture of a half-completed deal, which would explain why only one American hostage was freed last weekend."

Mr. McFarlane has said he was in "the awkward position of not being able to comment about reports of very fanciful, largely fictitious issues."

A former Iranian president said Thursday the United States had been delivering military spare parts to Iran for many months.

Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, now an exile in Paris, said in an ABC television network interview that an unnamed American plane delivered spare parts to Iran early in September and there had been "other shipments long before."

"I was informed previously that there had been deliveries in the previous month, in fact," he said.

On Friday, Mr. Shultz refused to be drawn on the reports of U.S. negotiations with Iran and said only the White House was authorised to answer questions.

But he said he believed the long-standing U.S. policy of not negotiating for hostages was the right one.

Pressed to say why he would not answer, he said: "The White House is in charge of the executive branch. They issued a statement that all questions (regarding the Iran reports) will be handled by the White House."

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Continued support for army

IN an address to army officers graduated from the Royal Military Academy, King Hussein stressed that the Jordanian armed forces will continue to receive his care and the most up-to-date weapons which are required for defending the Arab homeland and for liberating the occupied holy places. He said that Jordan will acquire weapons from any source as long as that does not impose restrictions on the country nor endanger Jordan's sovereignty and independence. In his speech, the King said that the liberation of the occupied holy places and Arab territory will remain Jordan's main concern and top priority, and for this reason the armed forces will be strengthened and their power boosted. Despite Jordan's drive to achieve a just and durable peace, it will not relax its efforts to strengthen its armed forces and cannot succumb to pressure from any source. Jordan, the King said, will not allow any one to impose his will on it and will continue to serve national interests. The King has thus made it clear that there can be no alternative to sacrifice and just struggle and continued endeavours for regaining Arab rights and Arab land. He said that the armed forces will remain steadfast and serve as a shield protecting the whole nation.

Al Dustour: King pledges support for army

IN a speech to the graduating officers from the Royal Military Academy, King Hussein reiterated Jordan's sincere endeavours for achieving a just peace in the Middle East. But, he said, that these efforts will not prevent Jordan from continuing its drive to strengthen its armed forces and to provide training and up-to-date weapons for the men who serve as a shield protecting the nation. Our Arab army is the symbol of our national stand, and the armed forces represent our determination to defend our homeland. In his speech, the King said that the armed forces represent our hope for liberation and regaining our national rights and holy places in Palestine. The presence of the armed forces reminds us that we have a duty to carry out which is the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli occupation. But King Hussein said that though Jordan is preoccupied with the Palestine question it does not shirk its responsibility towards Iraq which is now engaged in a conflict for defending Arab homeland. The Iraqi people, he said, form a shield on the eastern flank of the Arab World protecting this nation from Iranian expansionist and aggressive designs on this nation. The steadfastness of the Iraqi people resembles that of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule and both sides require assistance and help from all Arab countries.

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Rifai's visit to Syria

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai has returned to Amman at the end of a day-long visit to Damascus where he delivered a message to President Assad from His Majesty King Hussein dealing with inter-Arab relations. The message also covered means of bolstering joint Arab stands and concerting Arab countries efforts in the face of the common challenges facing the Arab Nation. The visit reflects a determination on the part of Amman and Damascus to pursue consultation on means of confronting the challenges, and displays their desire to go ahead with joint endeavours for reuniting Arab ranks and reestablishing solidarity among Arab states. In his speech from the throne last Saturday King Hussein emphasised Jordan's policies which aim at strengthening the Arab stand and therefore the Syrian-Jordanian talks are bound to enhance this policy and contribute towards promoting inter-Arab relations. Syrian-Jordanian relations are excellent and should serve as an example for other Arab states wishing to maintain cooperation and achieve progress. The Jordanian-Syrian consultations and coordination are bound to have their beneficial effect on the general Arab situation, and the joint efforts are certain to offer service of paramount importance to the Arab Nation. The talks in Damascus are now bound to open the way for wider avenues of cooperation between Jordan and Syria in serving Arab national causes.

Al Dustour: Pro-Israel Congress

THE success of the American Democratic Party in seizing control of the United States Senate and strengthening their hold on the House of Representatives does not augur well for Washington's Middle East policies. The Democrats consider the Middle East issue as a secondary question and they have been impeding President Reagan's programmes for resolving it throughout the past six years of his presidency. The Democrats stopped the president through their influence in Congress from carrying out meaningful efforts to resolve the issue and bring an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. With their new success, the Democrats are bound to place further obstacles on the way of a settlement and create more difficulties for the U.S. administration. Perhaps these developments in American policy would help some politicians in the Arab World to wake up to the reality of American politics and the way they deal with events that are detrimental to the Arab Nation. Arabs must wake up to the fact that regardless of differences between the two political parties in the United States, their leaders cannot differ on a continuous policy of unlimited support to Israel. Reports indicated that the result of the elections and the success of the Democrats reflect the American people's dissatisfaction with Reagan's economic policies. This means that U.S. voters are not concerned with world issues in general or the Middle East issue in particular.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan rallies Arab ranks

A visit made by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to Damascus on Thursday reflects Jordan's firm policies with regard to dealing with other Arab countries. Jordan is striving hard to maintain solidarity among Arab countries in a bid to bring Arab states together in a unified stand in the face of challenges posed against them. Jordan is clearly striving to reestablish joint Arab action and strengthen Arab position. Prime Minister Rifai's visit to Damascus and his talks with Syrian officials fall within this policy and are bound to yield fruitful results. Jordan and Syria realise the enormous challenges this Arab Nation is facing at the moment, and the need for joining Arab ranks for aborting the plots and the conspiracies of the nation's enemies. Both countries realise that terrorism which has been planted in the region by hostile and foreign forces is being employed as a tool to deepen Arab divisions and weaken Arab countries confronting the Israeli enemy. The enemies of this nation are continually trying to blame terrorist actions on the Arabs while they continue to carry out terrorist actions directed against this Arab Nation. Jordan and Syria ought therefore to coordinate steps and efforts to protect themselves and the Arab Nation from such evil designs.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

The Arab World in crisis: What is to be done?

IN order to generate the understanding of ourselves among other people, we must first look into our nature and judge ourselves dispassionately. This generation of Arabs cannot plead ignorance of the facts nor blame all our problems and faults solely on colonialism, Israel or anything else. The malady could not have penetrated had the body not been receptive. Why is it still receptive to the sickening and often deadly virus? And why have we not built up any immunity?

To the outside world we seem to have the material and human resources to cope with our problems. Yet that is not the case, and we seem to descend from level to level with hardly any resistance. We are in the grip of a historical crisis of extraordinary proportions that engulfs all aspects of our life: cultural, religious, social, political and intellectual. The dimensions of this crisis are internal as well as external. In a sense it is an exciting moment, albeit terrible and negative, in which this generation is witnessing the fundamental disintegration of systems of values and ways of life held dear for a very long time.

In the throes of a historical process in which our civilisation has been frontally attacked by a technologically superior one, we seem to offer but piecemeal reaction, partial remedies and little direction. Can this process be reversed, even arrested? The answer is no; nor is it wise and practical to do so; especially not if we wish to survive and actively participate in a future civilisation which we can humanise to meet our needs and desires. Twentieth century civilisation, technologically efficient, often ruthless, has had a dehumanising effect on individuals, indeed, on entire societies. Its powerful shadow is cast upon us whether we like it or

not, in every area, from tools and ideas to art, music and education. To resist it would be somewhat of an anti-historical effort. The dialectic of world history has been encapsulated in time for us; what took Western societies centuries to accomplish must be done by us in decades.

If we can but recognise that this dialectic of history cannot be resisted, we will have taken the first step towards recovery. It is not a weakness to go along with the current if it is done consciously and seriously attempting to channel in the right direction. To do so is not a declaration of intellectual moral or cultural bankruptcy inasmuch as it is a measure of consciousness of one's self, a real assessment of one's worth and ability. Moreover, riding the tide implicitly means controlling it and by implication humanising it. The material and technological culture of the twentieth century is not all bad. There is much good in it: the material comforts and amenities of home living, communications, modern travel, health services, education, welfare and social security are all desirable. But, somewhere down the line the gentle spirituality of man and his aspirations to higher planes of spiritual rectitude have been lost. Man, in the twentieth century civilisation of the West, lost much of his humanity, became an addend to the machine and lost his soul.

We have a choice and we know better. In this sense we can count ourselves more fortunate than the West in that we can avoid its mistakes and pitfalls. We can be eclectic and we should choose those values and those cultural attributes we deem precious and encourage and nurture them. For though the machine may have

no soul, we can keep ours while at the same time gaining control of it.

So far our reaction to the encroachment of world civilisation has been, by and large rigid, negative, over-protective and apologetic. Our civilisation needs no defense or apology. It is a rich culture that has produced and will continue to produce luminaries in all areas of human endeavour from the arts, sciences and humanities to technology. The more we entrench ourselves in defensive positions, the more vulnerable and exposed we become. Modern technology knows no boundaries and recognises no sensitivities. It is in our best interests to learn to tame it to our needs. Surely our entrenchment, our concentration on a defensive strategy, has diverted, and will continue to divert our attention from asking the appropriate questions and seeking the proper answers. Surely that is exactly where our enemies want us: our mind busy with defence, preoccupied with a futile attempt at maintaining what little we have left of what we once had or trying to recapture it, rather than looking at our present, improving it and planning for the future.

To the observation that civilisations are cyclical, that we once gave and that we will give again, there must be the proviso that this may have been the true condition of mankind until the end of the nineteenth century, but not of the present or the future; because in the twentieth century men learned how to plan. Planning does not only mean the better and most efficient control of the resources of a nation. It also means the direction and eventual control of the future. In essence, it means the unlimited perpetuation of a nation and its continued survival in the future.

New Congress likely to be even more pro-Israel

By Wolf Blitzer

The writer is the Washington correspondent of the Israeli newspaper The Jerusalem Post. His report appeared in the Nov. 6 issue of the English-language daily.

WASHINGTON — The next Congress promises to be even more pro-Israel than the last, according to political observers in Washington.

The new and impressive Democratic majority in the Senate, backed up by the continued Democratic control of the House of Representatives, is seen as a built-in guarantee that the Republican administration will not be in a position to lean too hard on Israel.

In addition, these observers said, the prospects for the administration's pushing through controversial arms sales to "moderate" Arab states, such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, have been greatly reduced. Democrats can be expected to try to block them even if only for partisan reasons.

This means that the administration will almost certainly be most reluctant even to propose such weapons transactions during the final two

years of President Reagan's term of office.

Pro-Israeli initiatives by the Reagan administration, moreover, can be expected to win speedy backing from the Democratic majorities in the Senate and House. "This may be the most pro-Israel alignment ever," one pro-Israeli lobbyist commented.

Virtually all of Israel's best friends in the Senate were re-elected, ranging from the liberal Democrat Alan Cranston of California to the conservative Republican Bob Kasten of Wisconsin. For Israel, those were widely seen as the two most important contests.

Both Jews who were seeking re-election on Tuesday, Republicans Warren Rudman of New Hampshire and Arlene Specter of Pennsylvania, won their contests, although three Jewish candidates seeking first terms in the Senate were defeated: Democrat Harriet Woods in

Missouri, who lost to former governor Kit Bond; Democrat Mark Green in New York who lost in a lop-sided contest to popular incumbent Alfonse D'Amato; and Republican Ken Kramer in Colorado who lost in a very close race to Tim Wirth.

Bond, D'Amato and Worth are very supportive of Israel, and many Jews in their respective states voted for them. A total of eight Jews will remain in the Senate — four Republicans and four Democrats.

One-third of the 100-seat Senate and the entire 435-member House were up for election on Tuesday. Terms in the Senate are for six years, while in the House they are for two years.

In the House, there will be about 30 Jews, roughly the same numbers as in the last session. All of Israel's best friends there were also re-elected.

Because the Democrats have regained control of the Senate, they will again head — after a six-year lapse — the key committees.

The new chairman of the Foreign Relations panel is expected to be Claiborne Pell of

Rhode Island, replacing the Republican Richard Lugar of Indiana. Returning to the head of Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations will be Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, succeeding Kasten.

All four of these senators are seen as very pro-Israeli. Their respective panels are charged with approving the various economic and military aid packages for Israel.

The new majority leader will be Robert Byrd of West Virginia, replacing Bob Dole of Kansas. Byrd, in recent years, has been very pro-Israel. Cranston is expected to become majority whip.

Among those pro-Israeli senators who were re-elected on Tuesday were Republicans Dole, Bob Packwood of Oregon, and Frank Murkowski of Alaska, as well as Democrats Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Alan Dixon of Illinois, John Glenn of Ohio, and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina.

In Idaho, Republican Steve Symms narrowly defeated his Democratic challenger John Evans in a race that saw many

pro-Israeli political action committees (PACs) provide funds for Evans. This was largely because Symms had once made some statements of support of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi. But in recent years, even Symms has realigned himself behind Israel and today routinely expresses down-the-line support.

Most pro-Israel PAC money in this congressional election went for Cranston, who had a very tough and expensive race against Republican Ed Zschau, and for Kasten, who faced a stiff challenge from Democrat Ed Garvey. Zschau was distressed because of his anti-Israel record in the House. Garvey, while seen as pro-Israel, could not really compete against Kasten, a staunch supporter of Israel while chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Kasten will now become the ranking minority member on the panel behind Inouye. That combination should ensure rather smooth approval for the annual aid levels for Israel.

There will be several new faces in the Senate, including Democrat Barbara Mikulski of Maryland

who easily defeated Republican Linda Chavez in a bitter battle. Mikulski, while a member of the House, had an outstanding record on Israel.

In virtually all of the key Senate contests, the Democrats won. During the campaign, each made strongly pro-Israel statements. Many made a point of even visiting Israel to underline their support.

New Democratic senators will be former governor Bob Graham of Florida, who defeated incumbent Paula Hawkins in a close race; Wyclef Fowler of Georgia who beat incumbent Mack Mattingly; John Breaux of Louisiana who beat Henson Moore, a former Republican Representative; Harry Reid of Nevada who beat Jim Santini for the seat vacated by Republican Paul Laxalt; Terry Sanford of North Carolina who defeated Congressman James Broyhill; Kent Conrad of North Dakota who defeated incumbent Mark Andrews; Tom Daschle of South Dakota who beat incumbent Jim Abdnor; and Brock Adams of Washington State who beat incumbent Slade Gorton.



Gaza Strip is site of highest Palestinian-Israeli tension

By Bernard Edinger

Reuter

JABALYA REFUGEE CAMP

Gaza Strip — The West Bank may be the best-known focal point of tension between Israelis and Palestinians but in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip the strains are even more severe.

Both Israeli authorities and local Palestinians say this area, a narrow overcrowded strip and sand, is a tinderbox kept from exploding only by a high profile Israeli military presence.

"More is heard of the West Bank because it is more sophisticated, has politically restive universities and active trade unions," said Haidar Abu Shafi, president of the Gaza Red Crescent Society. "But tensions and frustrations are far higher in Gaza."

Boxed in by the Mediterranean and Israeli and Egyptian borders, in Gaza Strip is only 10 kilometres at its widest and just 45 kilometres long. Cramped into it are over half a million people whose high birthrate is likely to double their number within 20 years.

One reason the West Bank gets more headlines is the push by Israeli rightists, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, to settle Jews in the area, alongside 300,000 Palestinian Arabs.

Only 2,000 Jews have settled in Gaza compared to about 150,000 in the West Bank and adjacent occupied East Jerusalem since the 1967 Middle East war.

In the West Bank Israel tries to quell tension by keeping soldiers out of towns and villages, but no such subtleties are used in Gaza, which was under firm Egyptian rule before Israel's takeover.

Israel has maintained an iron fist policy here since 1970 and 1971 when, in their fiercest campaign against Israeli occupation, Palestinian commandos ambushed, machine-gunned and hurled grenades daily at Israeli army patrols.

Israeli army crushed hard the Gazans, arresting hundreds and bulldozing wide patrol strips through Gaza's eight sprawling and ramshackle refugee camps, the bastions of resistance.

"Now we have avenues the width of the (Paris) Champs Elysees. But they are unpaved and their only purpose is to keep watch over us," a camp inhabitant said.

When two Israeli civilians were recently knifed to death in daylight — large number of Israeli combat-equipped troops took to the streets.

For days after the killings, Arab youths walking along Omar Al Muhktar street, the main

commercial artery, repeatedly found themselves pushed up against walls to be searched.

Israeli authorities tolerate limited demonstrations in the West Bank, but in the Gaza Strip they quickly raided homes in the town of Rafah to arrest 150 youths after two days of demonstrations there.

The strongest feelings against Israel come from the two-thirds of the population who are refugees from the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. A quarter million still live in squalid refugee camps along streets often reeking of raw sewage.

Deeply embittered and highly politicised, most identify with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). But among this often devoutly Muslim population PLO influence is increasingly being challenged by Islamic fundamentalism.

The fundamentalists' approach is mainly low-key and aimed at recruitment by drawing youths to classes studying the Koran.

Under their influence, few women now walk with their heads uncovered and Gaza's once relaxed seaside restaurants no longer sell beer for fear of firebomb attacks.

Moderate stances and compromise are not popular in refugee camps such as Jabalya where 55,000 residents live scrutinised by Israeli army

watchtowers, and curse Israel for stealing Palestine.

"The Jews took our Palestine and we will never stop fighting them until they leave and we return to our homes. If you Westerners love the Jews so much, take them to your country," a camp resident said.

For a visitor who first saw Gaza in 1967, the new abundance of goods in town and the building boom of both flats and office buildings are as striking as the starkness of the refugee camps.

Near Shati refugee camp is an incongruous, small but highly conspicuous neighbourhood of luxury villas, some of which have multi-car garages and belong to prosperous local merchants.

Fayez Abu Rahme, a lawyer and civic leader close to the PLO, agrees material conditions have improved for many. But he says this is due to the remittances of Gazans working in the Gulf or daily commuting by tens of thousands to jobs in Israel.

"Israel boasts of how it has given employment to half the Gaza work force who were jobless before," says deposed-Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawa. "What they don't say is that the jobs are degrading and menial and that university graduates are sometimes employed at dustbins."

BOOK REVIEW

The plight of Palestinians put in historical context

Dr. Faleh Odeh Mating Al Rifouh, United Nations, League of Arab States and Palestinians (New Delhi: Balla Book Service, 1984) pp.136.

Quest for Peace: United Nations and Palestine (New Delhi: National Book Organisation, 1986) pp. 198.

Reviewed by Dr. John Muttam

HISTORY has played foul with the destiny of the Palestinians. It is an existential truth. History, therefore, should correct itself — quintessentially, the Palestinians should be allowed to determine their own destiny on their own land from where they have been driven out by Zionist forces in collusion with the major Western powers.

In the two books which complement one another, the author attempts to provide a comprehensive exposition of the unfolding of the political melodrama in Palestine that led to the foisting of the Zionist state after having made the original Arab inhabitants refugees. While the first book deals with the genesis of the Palestine problem and the circumstances that led to the exodus of thousands of Arab Palestinians from their homelands and their struggle for existence and recognition, the second book, *Quest For Peace: United Nations and Palestine* engages in more specific details regarding the role played by the United Nations, its organs and specialised agencies in resolving the Palestine problem.

If one examines the first book, in some detail, one can observe that in the first chapter of the total of eight short well-written chapters the author has placed the entire Palestinian issue in its true historical and geographical background. By doing so he wants to show that Palestine, which prior to the creation of Israel in 1948, belonged to the Arabs. The second and third chapters deal extensively with the problem of Palestinian refugees on alien lands and how their wellbeing and interests are taken care of by a specialised agency, known as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). This agency, instituted as a temporary one by the United Nations in 1949, specifically to provide relief aids to the Palestinian refugees until

their problem was politically settled, continues its service to the refugees by periodic extensions of its tenure. Even after four decades of waiting for a settlement, no progress in that direction yet is in sight.

Not only that the Zionists were not interested in finding a just solution to the Palestinian problem, they were incessantly waiting for opportunities to increase their miseries by unleashing periodic wars on the Arab Nation. The impact of the two major Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973 on the Palestinian refugees was quite traumatic and at the same time imposed further heavy burden on UNRWA. One result of these wars was that more refugees were added to the original number. The author queries in the fourth chapter: how long will the Palestinian refugees depend on UNRWA? Should it be wound up? Does it still hold material relevance and usefulness? He replies these questions in the fifth chapter: "Until the Palestine issue is resolved permanently and the Arab Palestinian refugees are given their homes back, UNRWA's task will remain." But that would require the cooperation of all Arab states, he says; and the major responsibility lies with the Zionist state.

The constructive role played by the Arab League and Jordan in particular in exposing the cause of the Palestinian people since the beginning of their struggle forms the subject matter of chapters six and seven. The concluding chapter recapitulates in a nutshell the tragic exodus of Palestinians from their native land to languish in exile. A post script ends on an optimistic note: "In 1948 they (Palestinians) were refugees without an identity of their own and without a future. In 1982, the Arab Palestinians had their own military organisation, their own leadership and their own military units. They are no longer victims but fighters. The world has

sympathy for Palestinian demands. The day is not far when Arab Palestinians will have their own homeland and Zionist forces will be defeated."

Quest For Peace: United Nations and Palestine presents a more basic analysis of the Palestine problem. The author reminds us that the United Nations that was established in order to free mankind from the scourges of war and help maintain international peace and security paradoxically proved itself instrumental in creating the problem of Palestine. Unwittingly, so to say, the U.N. was responsible for institutionalising the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the Palestine problem, in order to serve the political and strategic interests of the Western powers. There could not have been a more dangerous U.N. resolution than Resolution No. 181(II) of November 1947, stipulating the partition of Palestine. Despite the fact that it contravened the principles envisaged in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Charter of the United Nations, the U.N. implemented the resolution which was against the will of the Palestinians and Arab countries. The author contends that this was utterly illegal. The above mentioned resolution itself was the culmination of long-drawn Zionist machinations within the U.N., abetted and helped by colonial powers as well as the United States. The late President Harry Truman himself acknowledged in his memoirs that he "instructed the State Department to support the partition plan" for Palestine under Zionist pressure.

After having created a problem by itself, the U.N. strived to solve the same, but failed miserably in its attempt. An artificial Zionist state was foisted in Palestine after a bloody conflict with Arab armies. The original people of the land were forcibly evicted. Rarely in modern history has a majority of the population of a country been forcibly displaced and uprooted by a militant minority of foreign origin. Yet this was what has happened in Palestine in 1948.

Nearly a million Palestinians then were forced to flee their homes, towns and villages and made to live in neighbouring Arab countries as refugees. As a token gesture of compensation for the sufferings and indignities the Palestinian refugees had to undergo the U.N. established UNRWA, pressed on by the world community. But this will not and cannot substitute for the wrong done to the Palestinians four decades ago by the U.N. The author contends that since the U.N. played a key role in creating the Palestinian problem it devolves on it to remedy its own blunder.

The author goes on to note a further development in the life of the Palestinians. They proved resourceful; they were not vanquished by the Zionists; of course, they have been unsuccessful in eliciting the required political support from the major powers. But their firm determination to fight for their identity and legitimate rights for self-determination on their own land impelled them to organise a liberation movement which culminated in the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964. The vital role played by the PLO in espousing the cause of the Palestinians even reverberated through the corridors of the U.N. With the emergence of the PLO the struggle of the Palestinians against Zionist Israel assumed new and diverse dimensions. The tremendous appreciation and support the Palestinian cause has attracted worldwide and from non-aligned nations should be mainly attributed to the indefatigable efforts of the PLO. But Israel and its supporters viewed such developments with utmost suspicion and scorn and continuously plotted to liquidate them by repeated military strikes on Palestinian refugee camps. Particularly the wars Israel unleashed in 1967, 1973 and 1982 were intended at erasing the Palestinians altogether.

However, the author rightly points to the fact that the PLO has become a force to be reckoned with in Middle East politics. And a just solution to the Arab-Israeli

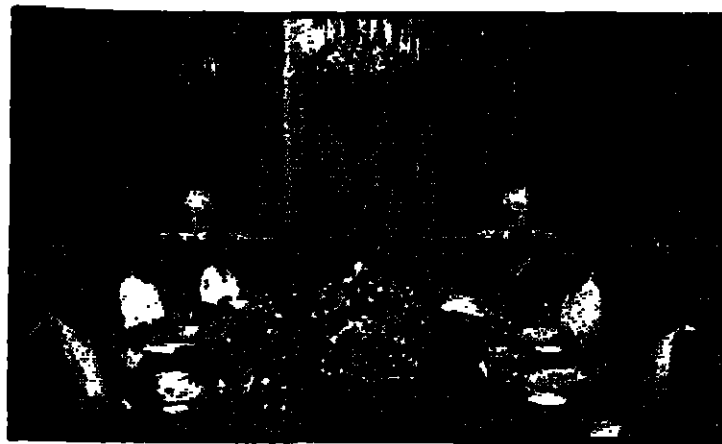


problem cannot be arrived at unless the PLO is accepted as an equal partner in a negotiated settlement, for PLO represents the Palestinians everywhere.

The author's concluding remark may not be wide off the mark: "The Arab Palestinians are a peace-loving people. Their present struggle is just and in self-defence. They are in quest for durable and permanent peace. If the history fails them, they will create a new history."

The author of the two books is a Jordanian. He holds a doctorate in international relations. These books have come in print as a sequel to his deep interest and scholarly research pursued for the last few years. He has been witness to the developments in Palestine at least partially which has given him probably an emotional

involvement in the whole issue of the problem. But this has not in any way influenced him to adopt a subjective approach to the Palestinian problem. His adeptness in maintaining a balanced, scholarly objectivity cannot but be commended. He has chosen a "legal path" in presenting in both books relevant facts without being blurred by ambiguity. He has painstakingly marshalled almost every legal document and other supporting materials published in English and Arabic on the Palestinian issue to buttress his arguments. These books, apart from the fact that they would be useful for ready reference for researchers, would be as well interesting to the lay readers who wish to get a comprehensive view of the Palestinian problem in its totality.



Dr. Fisher of Geneva, Saturday's feature film at 10:20

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Nov. 8, 1986

8:30 You Again

Henry and Mathew continue their strained father and son relationship as Henry visits a social researcher.

9:10 Saturday Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film

Dr. Fisher of Geneva

Starring: James Mason, Alan Bates

Dr. Fisher's daughter Anna Louise meets a young man called Jones. Dr. Fisher is known to be an eccentric person. The girl marries Jones, who injures himself in an accident while skiing. From the events of the film and Dr. Fisher's treatment of his son-in-law it clearly appears that Fisher is spiteful against humanity. The film is based on a novel by American Graham Greene.

Sun. — Nov. 9, 1986

8:30 Carol Burnett Show

Two men agree on a wager regarding burning a \$10 note. A discussion takes place between them for returning the money back.

9:10 Cosmos

In this new episode we find out how science looks for answers for some questions and discovers how the two sides of the human brain can lead to two ways of exploring this and other worlds.

10:20 Dallas

Mon. — Nov. 10, 1986

8:30 No Place Like Home

9:10 Edge of Darkness

Last episode

Following the trail of the original GAIA expedition they discover the heart of the mystery an illicit "hotcell" manufacturing weapons, grade plutonium from reprocessed nuclear waste.

10:20 Strangers and Brothers

Lewis Eliot is staying with his friends the Boscawells at their country estate with war looming. The assembled company discusses the question of appeasement. Lewis' Cambridge colleague, Roy Culvert, extols the virtues of the Nazis, whom he has observed at first hand while studying in Berlin. Sheila is wracked with her customary self-doubt. Lewis assumes that she is simply living through her usual problems.

Tue. — Nov. 11, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Hilary

It is time to go on location, and Hilary travels north to Yorkshire to film an insert for the show. She takes the opportunity to stay with her father in his cottage. He appears to be troubled about something, and Hilary develops problems of her own when the production expenses go astray.

10:20 Dempsey and Makepeace

Jericho Sam

Dempsey is framed for a robbery and forced to go on the run by enemies in high places. Makepeace' trust in him is tested to the limit.

Wed. — Nov. 12, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

Hearing is believing

Jack's invites a psychiatrist to his house. Janet and Terry think that this psychiatrist is a flirt-girl.

9:10 Doc. — Architecture at the Crossroads

As in fashion and design worlds, many architects are looking to Japan for inspiration. This programme introduces Japan's thriving architecture industry. Isozaki and Maki are building throughout the world. Other Japanese architects are creating a minimal architecture which is both personal and beautiful.

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock

It is a story of a criminal who marries a handicapped rich lady, who loves cats very much, and his plan for taking the lady's money.

10:20 The Great Bookie Robbery

Thur. — Nov. 13, 1986

8:30 Check it Out

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Feature Film

Triple Cross

Starring: Christopher Plummer, Romy Schneider, Yul Brynner.

Fri. — Nov. 14, 1986

9:10 Best Seller

Once an Eagle

10:20 Sherlock Holmes

The Empty House

King opens conference on 5-year development plan today

(Continued from page 1)

executive branch and the representatives of the five governorates and the different economic sectors in the Kingdom.

The objectives of the five-year plan are to increase Jordan's self-reliance by increasing the local sources of production and income, to realise a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of five per cent per annum and to strengthen links between different sectors with an emphasis on agriculture, services and the protection of local industries (See page 3).

The third five-year plan also gives a bigger role to the private sector, which is expected to finance and implement 48 per cent of the plan. Although the plan is not binding to the private sector, the idea behind it, according to planners, is to give guidance and orientation to private investment.

The government has taken a number of decisions and measures over the last few months to encourage the participation of the private sector and to orient its investment within the framework of the plan.

Two of the most important decisions taken by the government to enhance the role of the private sector in development have been a resolution to transform a number of public institutions into public shareholding companies and to set up a council of economic advisors which includes the membership of representatives of the private sector and government officials.

The government has also introduced legislations which aim at protecting the country's infant industries, boost the exports and to encourage Arab and foreign investment.

The five-year programme for the Israeli occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip also represents a new method of dealing with supporting the steadfastness of the

Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

Up until the introduction of this plan, Arab funds were channelled through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in accordance with individual applications for aid or financing projects in the occupied territories. The new programme, according to the Jordanian government, aims at highlighting the areas that are in dire need of development and are relevant to thwart Israeli plans to evict the Arab inhabitants from their land.

The government has outlined three important objectives of the programme: First, to preserve the Arab identity of the territories by keeping the Palestinians there; second, to foil plans by Israeli extremists to create a forced exodus of the Palestinians to the East Bank; third, to prevent an Israeli economic containment of the territories as step to leading to a de facto annexation.

On Thursday, the government allocated JD 4.8 million in emergency funds to finance projects in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. According to a report issued by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the allocations have been approved by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and will cover the cost of building roads, schools and charities and this sum is in addition to the government-proposed \$1.2 billion five-year development plan for the occupied territories.

The decision, the statement said, was taken after a meeting between government ministers and West Bank members of the Lower House of Parliament under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali.

The emergency projects were originally intended for execution by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee but the committee

lacked funds and has not met since February when Jordan broke off political coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

On Oct. 2, the government said it was allocating emergency funds for social welfare, health and education and training projects in the occupied territories. A government statement said then that the prime minister decided on this step to enable the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs to launch projects which could not be delayed until the implementation of the Kingdom's five-year development plan for the occupied areas.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudia said in a statement carried by Petra the JD 4.8 million allocation announced on Thursday was not linked to the five-year plan for the occupied territories. Of the JD 4.8 million, he said, JD 1.75 million will go to the Gaza Strip for projects including a five-bed clinic, an operation theatre, a dental clinic and an ambulance for the Al Ahli Hospital. Other projects include water supply, health and schools.

A delegation representing the West Bank and Gaza Strip will attend the Amman conference which opens Saturday. Mayor of Bethlehem Elias Freij and former mayor of Gaza Rashad Al Shawa are invited to participate. Parliament deputies who represent the West Bank are also expected to attend.

The countries participating in the conference, according to a list of guests distributed on Friday, include Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and North Yemen. Foreign countries that will take part in the conference include Australia, Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland,

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the U.S. Diplomats from the Czechoslovakian, Soviet, Indian and Hungarian embassies in Amman are expected to send observers to the conference.

Minister of Planning Kanaan held a press conference Friday evening at the Regency Palace Hotel and answered reporters' questions over the conference. Dr. Kanaan said it was the third time that Jordan was holding such a conference. The first was held after the 1967 war and the second in 1976, he said. The two previous conferences were not aimed at securing pledges of financial support, Dr. Kanaan said and added that the third was also not aimed at such a goal. "We hope to generate a profound understanding of our country, our economy and our aspirations" through the conference, he said. "Our partners in development will continue to be interested whether or not the conference is held," he said. The Nov. 8-11 conference, he said, "will enhance the understanding and participation of our partners."

The current situation, he said, is very similar to the situation following the 1967 war. But, he said, a difference was that "we have now become more wise and better equipped to deal with the challenges."

In reply to a question, the minister said the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories was still functional despite the decline in contributions to it by Arab countries as provided for under resolutions adopted by the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit. "The aspirations of the people cannot be narrowed down to the committee," Dr. Kanaan said. "We hope to get funding inside and outside (the framework) of the committee."

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كلمة من الله

Noah, Arias advance to semifinals in ECC tourney

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP) — Yannick Noah of France edged Argentina's Horacio De La Pena 7-6 (7-3), 6-4 Friday and Jimmy Arias beat fellow American Aaron Krickstein 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 to reach the semifinals of the \$920,000 European Community Championships of tennis.

In later games Friday, John McEnroe of the United States was to play Austrian Thomas Muster and Czech Miloslav Mecir was set against Andres Gomez of Ecuador in the world's richest indoor tournament.

Quarterfinal losers won \$47,500 while Sunday's winner will take home \$210,000.

Second-seeded Noah and underdog De La Pena soon settled into a serving battle, which remained inconclusive until the tie-break.

Both played almost errorless all-court tennis during the first set and attacked the net whenever



Noah ... downed De La Pena they could to back their dominant serves.

An overly confident Noah, ranked 5th in the world, even found plenty of time to entertain the crowd of 5,000 at the sports palace by mimicking the officials and his grunting opponent.

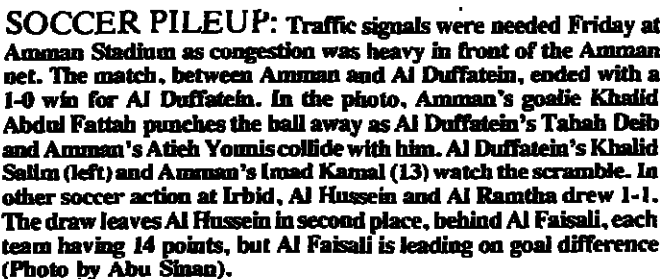
De La Pena said Noah's antics did not unsettle him. "The only thing that made me nervous was his service."

Noah's confidence was justified when he slammed passing shots and an ace past his 19-year-old opponent to take the tie-break 7-3.

"De La Pena was getting nervous. I think he did not know he really had a chance to win," said Noah after the match.

Arias, 22, and Krickstein, 19, entered the world's richest indoor tennis event, as wild card entries and treated 5,000 spectators at the Antwerp Sports Palace to 102 minutes of tennis that sparked only intermittently.

SOCCER PILEUP: Traffic signals were needed Friday at Amman Stadium as congestion was heavy in front of the Amman net. The match, between Amman and Al Duffatein, ended with a 1-0 win for Al Duffatein. In the photo, Amman's goalie Khalid Abdul Fattah punches the ball away as Al Duffatein's Tahah Deib and Amman's Atieh Yomisi collide with him. Al Duffatein's Khalid Salim (left) and Amman's Imad Kameel (13) watch the scramble. In other soccer action at Irbid, Al Hussein and Al Ramtha drew 1-1. The draw leaves Al Hussein in second place, behind Al Faisali, each team having 14 points, but Al Faisali is leading on goal difference. (Photo by Abu Sisan).



SPORTS IN BRIEF

Kasparov to be crowned in Dubai

DUBAI (R) — Garry Kasparov will be crowned world chess champion at the opening of the chess Olympiad in Dubai Emirate on Nov. 14, International Chess Federation President Florencio Campomanes was quoted Friday as saying. Campomanes told local newspapers the world's woman chess champion, Maya Chiburdanidze of the Soviet Union, would be crowned at the same time in what he called a Soviet effort to give the Olympiad added attraction.

Goalkeeper has spleen removed

WARSAW (R) — Katowice goalkeeper Miroslaw Dreszer has had his spleen removed in a Swiss hospital following injuries received during the Polish side's European Cup Winners' Cup soccer tie against Sion of Switzerland last Wednesday.

Khan makes strong squash showing

TOULOUSE, France (R) — Jahangir Khan began the quest for his sixth straight World Open Squash title in typically assertive style when he beat Britain's Jamie Hickox 9-1, 9-4, 9-2 in the first round. The Pakistani top seed, unbeaten since April 1981, took just 30 minutes Thursday to overcome Hickox who resisted boldly in the second game before succumbing to Jahangir's power in the third.

Last NY marathoner finishes

NEW YORK (AP) — Bob Wieland finally swung across the finish line Thursday, the New York City Marathon's 19,413th and final finisher — and the first one to run a marathon with his arms instead of his legs. Wieland, a 40-year-old Californian whose legs were blown off in a Vietnam battlefield 17 years ago, recorded what race officials said was the slowest time in marathon history: four days, two hours, 48 minutes and 17 seconds. But he was greeted like a champion by race director Fred Lebow, who had written Wieland off as a drop-out.

Kapil Dev to lead India.

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Indian cricket selectors retained star all-rounder Kapil Dev Friday as captain for the four-nation Sharjah tournament. Indian Cricket Control Board Secretary Ranbir Singh Mahendra, making the announcement, said the other 13 members of the Indian team would be named on Wednesday.

Aqaba gets new diving centre

By Radwan Abu-Faraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AQABA (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, the International Diving Centre (AIDC) will be opened during this month on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday.

This centre, planned and operated by Aqaba Region Authority (ARA), represents a practical demonstration for supporting the tourism centre which is of great concern to the ARA, according to an ARA spokesman.

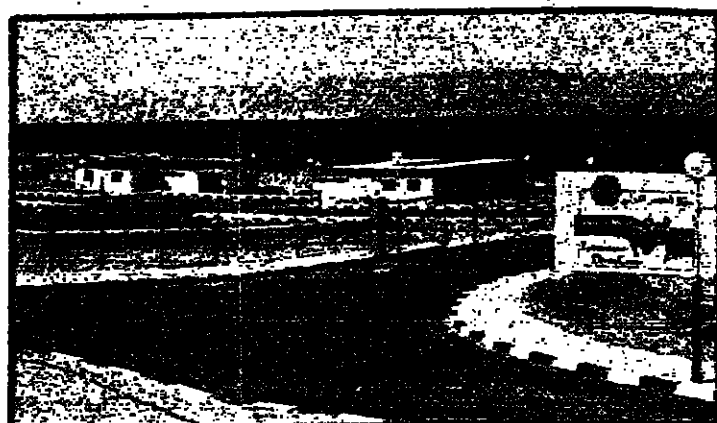
AIDC is situated on the beaches of the Red Sea, 18 kilometres south of Aqaba.

Stretching back towards Aqaba are a great number of beautiful and varied diving sites to suit all tastes and abilities.

The average sea temperature is 25 degrees in summer and 20 degrees in winter. The sea contains splendid and varied underwater scenery with a large variety of coral species laid out like beautiful gardens. Sandy paths wander round the rocks and coral heads.

The centre aims at developing diving and introducing it at a more modern level at suitable rates, according to an AIDC spokesman.

It also aims at improving safety standards by regularising and controlling all diving activities. In addition, it provides the potential for diving instruction in ideal conditions for visitors from abroad. Another goal is to involve Jordanian citizens in this interesting activity, according to the spokesman.



International Diving Centre will open in Aqaba under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein (ARA photo).

Aqaba Region Authority provided the centre with the diving equipment conforming to international standards, according to an ARA spokesman. So the centre can provide diving equipment for 20 divers to dive at the same time. The equipment includes aqualungs, buoyancy aids, mask, fins, snorkels, wet suits, plus additional equipment for snorkelling.

The two air compressors are capable of filling diving bottles, once every two minutes, ensuring minimum delay between dives.

The centre contains an administration area, a seminar room, with visual aid projection equipment, a technical area for lectures, a reception room, a first aid room, and a workshop for servicing equipment and testing diving bottles, according to a spokesman.

The centre offers courses in subaquatic diving, composed of

lectures and practical instructional sessions in the pool, using the aqualung. The course has a capacity of 20 trainees simultaneously and it leads to the centre's diving grades, as well as the worldwide accepted CMAS standards.

The centre also offers professional services to all levels of amateur diving. Qualifications required from divers are as follows: first, a diving qualification issued by a recognised authority e.g., CMAS/BSAC; second, a medical certificate; third, a proof of fitness to dive.

The centre offers insurance against accidents up to a certain limit which could be increased by purchasing a temporary insurance policy available at the centre.

In addition, there are courses for children to use mask, fins, and snorkel, safely and with confidence.

Karpov, Korchnoi bury the hatchet

TILBURG, Netherlands (R) —

Former world chess champion Anatoly Karpov and arch-rival Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet defector, appear to have patched up their deep and long-held differences and are even playing cards together.

Gone are the days when Karpov, a loyal Soviet citizen, and Korchnoi refused even to shake hands when competing in two acrimonious world championships in 1978 and 1981, and accused each other of using trickery and paranormal powers to win.

"He used to behave incorrectly, but now that's changed. He's got older and is easier to deal with," Karpov told Reuters in an interview.

Karpov, 35, attempting to bounce back from his unsuccessful bid last month to win back the world crown from Garry Kasparov, has been playing against Korchnoi, 55, and six other grandmasters in a prestigious three-week international tournament in Tilburg.

Karpov, looking even paler than usual, drew his first game against Korchnoi, who plays under the Swiss flag and a

near-constant pall of thick cigarette smoke.

To the amazement of the assembled chess experts, after their second encounter they spent over an hour in the analysis room looking at the game, which Karpov won after Korchnoi took a risk and missed a draw.

Although the pair have met several times since their bitter championship rows in Baguio, Philippines, and Merano, Italy, they had not gone this far since Korchnoi quit the Soviet Union in 1976 and felt the wrath of the Moscow chess establishment.

Between the latest two tournament games, the men teamed up at their hotel just outside this southern Dutch town to play bridge against Britain's Tony Miles and Yugoslavia's Ljubomir Ljubojevic.

Out of difference to the other pair, Karpov and Korchnoi spoke

English instead of Russian. But at least they spoke.

There have also been conversations in Russian where once there were only dagger-glances and accusations.

Gennady Sosonko, a former Soviet grandmaster who now lives in The Netherlands, was as surprised as his colleagues by the relative warmth of relations, but he believes the men can never really be good friends.

"I can't imagine relations that were so bad can change that quickly," he said.

He thinks Karpov and Korchnoi both have little to lose by associating now.

"Karpov is no longer champion and his main rival is Kasparov. Korchnoi is beyond being a real contender any more," Sosonko said, adding that both had mellowed with age.

Aussie Marsh scores century

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Test opener Geoff Marsh struck a blow for Australia with a chanceless century against England in the Tourists' cricket match against Western Australia at the WACA Ground Friday.

With the first test against England at the Gabba only a week away, Marsh made a timely return to form after a lean period with the bat since his return from India. He hit three centuries during the sub-continent tour, including one in the Bombay test and one in another first-class fixture against a Presidents XI at Bangalore.

Western Australia was all out Friday a few minutes before stumps for 275 and England, in reply from one over in the dying moments, was no wicket for one.

Marsh hit 16 fours from 230 balls in his almost day-long stay of 345 minutes at the crease.

The 27-year-old former said: "I haven't done too much since I have been back from India and I was hungry for runs today."

England skipper Mike Gatting,

who won the toss and sent the Western Australians in to bat said the England catching was appalling for an international side. Gatting admitted the side had put down at least six catches.

Ian Botham was a culprit with two, one when Mike Veletta hadn't scored and another with Ken MacLeay on six. But Phillip De Freitas was also fumble-fingered with Wayne Andrews on 19 and Allan Lamb let Graeme Wood off before the WA skipper had scored and Chris Matthews when he was one.

And Chris Broad put Matthews down when the West Australian was 27. Marsh and Veletta put on 30 in an opening stand before Botham had Veletta caught in slips by Gatting. The strike bowlers were getting good lift and fire from the WACA in the first session and had both openers ducking and weaving.

The stage is set for Saturday for the introduction of Chris Matthews.

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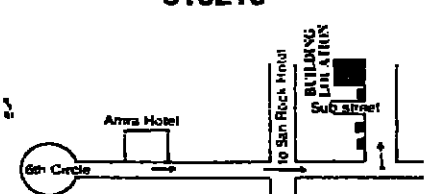
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Mozambique, Zimbabwe deny plot against Malawi

MAPUTO (R) — Mozambique Friday angrily denied an allegation by South Africa Thursday that the late President Samora Machel, killed in an air crash last month, was plotting with Zimbabwe to overthrow the government of neighbouring Malawi.

In Harare, Zimbabwean state radio also dismissed the charge. Mozambique's official news agency AIM Friday quoted Information Minister Teodoro Hunguana as saying Thursday night:

"This is a vulgar attempt to turn the victim into an accused, to turn the person who has been attacked into the attacker, to turn the country that has been invaded into an invader and to present the country that is being destabilised as the destabiliser."

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said Thursday the accusation was based on a document found in the wreckage of a plane which crashed in South Africa last month, killing Machel and 33 other people.

He said it showed that Machel met Zimbabwean officials on Oct. 16 to plot the overthrow of Malawian President Kamuzu Banda, the only black African leader to have established full diplomatic links with South Africa.

AIM quoted Mr. Hunguana as saying: "South Africa is trying to

divert the attention of the world from the major question concerning southern Africa at the moment: The causes of the death of President Samora Machel."

He accused South Africa of hindering investigations into the crash of Mr. Machel's Tupolev TU-134 plane on Oct. 19.

Mr. Botha said copies of the document had been sent to Maputo and Harare, but Mr. Hunguana said: "Up till now we have not received any official information from the South African government concerning the documents which were taken from the wreckage of the presidential plane."

He added: "We do not know if the document... was really among the documents taken by the South African authorities."

Mr. Hunguana went on: "We are warning the international community that something extremely serious is taking place: South Africa is doing all it can to hinder the normal process of the investigation into the death of President Samora Machel."

Mozambique has accused South

Africa of refusing to hand over the plane's flight records to Mozambique or the Soviet Union.

In Harare, the Voice of Zimbabwe Radio said: "As part of its propaganda campaign against the frontline states, the Botha regime has again come up with new accusations against the peace-loving people of Zimbabwe and Mozambique."

Asked about South Africa's response to the document, Mr. Botha said: "They (Mozambique and Zimbabwe) have a pretty good idea how far they can go without inviting real trouble."

He also said: "The whole of southern Africa will pay a heavy price if these plans are put into operation."

The document reported Machel as telling the meeting: "Mozambique and Zimbabwe must bring into being a new force in Malawi. Banda is worn out."

Mr. Botha said South Africa wanted to know whether the new Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano, who was sworn in Thursday, supported the plot.

Mr. Chissano Thursday pledged to honour a peace treaty with South Africa, declaring to a crowd of tens of thousands in Maputo: "A threatened country calls us all." He also said he would continue Machel's economic and military policies.

Aquino dismisses coup fears; military on alert

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corazon Aquino confirmed Friday the military was on maximum alert but said she was confident there would be no coup against her government when she leaves for Japan in three days.

Mrs. Aquino made the remarks during a news conference as Manila newspapers published a claim by a Communist defector that Marxist rebels were behind a 1971 bombing which then-President Ferdinand Marcos blamed on her late husband, Benigno.

Sources in the military, with links to Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, told reporters weeks ago that the renewed allegation of Communist involvement in the Aug. 21, 1971, bombing would signal a renewed campaign to force changes in her government.

Nine people were killed and scores injured in the bombing, which took place at a Liberal Party rally in Manila. No one was ever convicted for the attack.

Mrs. Aquino tried to play down the significance of the attack, saying the military under Marcos, whom she ousted in a civilian-backed military revolt in February, was often under such alerts.

"I'm not knowledgeable about military matters... I guess it is S.O.P. (Standard Operating Procedure)," she said.

She said she also planned to confer "very shortly" with Mr. Enrile and added, "both of us realise the need for our continued collaboration."

A source close to Mr. Enrile, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said the meeting was arranged by Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, who has been serving as a mediator in the controversy between the president and the defence chief.

"Every time I plan a trip abroad there is so much talk about a coup. I wouldn't leave," she said, adding that she planned to depart as scheduled Monday.

Mrs. Aquino said she had conferred Thursday with Gen. Ramos about coup rumours.

"I made it very clear, and he agreed with me, that definitely we should not allow anything like this to happen," Mrs. Aquino said.

On Thursday, Gen. Ramos ordered subordinate commanders to "neutralise" plots by "military adventurers" following a report in the daily Business Day that "affected officers were planning a 'surgical operation' against her government."

Mrs. Aquino said she did not know whether the coup rumours were in response to intensified efforts to reach a cease-fire with Communist rebels.

Both sides plan to meet within a few days to discuss a proposal by the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF) for a 100-day cease-fire starting next month. The government offered a counter-proposal of a 30-day truce.

Mr. Enrile has criticised Mrs. Aquino's peace policy as too soft. Last month she threatened to set a deadline for an end to negotiations if the Communist spurn peace.

But Mrs. Aquino said the rebel proposal for a 100-day cease-fire, made last Saturday, "really does not necessitate my setting a deadline."

Several Manila newspapers Friday published contents of a letter by a Communist defector to a film director in which he claimed to have attended a meeting of party leaders in which the Plaza Miranda attack was planned.

Sokolov misses Red Square parade

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov Friday failed to appear at the annual Red Square military parade in honour of Revolution Day, fuelling speculation that he was in poor health.

In the absence of Sokolov, 75, General Pyotr Lushev, one of three deputy defence ministers, took the salute from the military at the display of Soviet armed might marking the 69th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, flanked by President Andrei Gromyko and other members of the ruling politburo, stood by atop Lenin's Mausoleum as Gen. Lushev, 63, made the opening speech, traditionally pronounced by the defence minister.

Sokolov, a non-voting politburo member, was absent from a major pre-Revolution Day rally at the Kremlin Thursday and has scarcely been seen in public since visiting Finland in July.

Military attaches in Moscow said unofficial reports had circulated for weeks that Sokolov was ill. His absence from both the Kremlin rally and the military parade increased speculation about his health.

Mr. Gorbachev, 55, stood

solemnly to review troops, tanks and missiles from the mausoleum, facing an immense portrait of Lenin against a red background across the vast square.

Taking Sokolov's place next to Mr. Gorbachev, Gen. Lushev used the opening speech to accuse the United States of blocking progress on arms control.

Gen. Lushev praised Mr. Gorbachev's disarmament proposals put forward at his Reykjavik summit last month with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and added:

"Only the absence of readiness on the part of the American administration to have an agreement prevented the first steps to halt the arms race and reduce the danger of nuclear war."

Despite Sokolov's absence from the parade, the defence minister signed the traditional "order of the day" published in the military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda.

The order accused the United States of seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union and said this demanded "the constant perfecting of the military preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces."

Following Gen. Lushev's speech, the Soviet leadership

stood at attention for the playing of the national anthem, and the parade got under way as a light snow fell on Red Square.

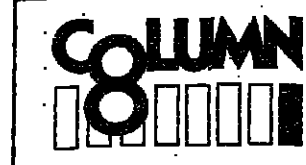
Red flags and banners proclaiming glory to the revolution decorated the square as troops paraded past, marching at a rate of 120 steps per minute. Selected onlookers carrying banners released balloons into the air as the parade concluded.

Sokolov was appointed defence minister at the age of 73 in succession to Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, who died in December 1984 after failing to attend that year's Revolution Day parade.

A career soldier since 1932, Sokolov has never achieved the public prominence of Ustinov and military specialists regarded his appointment as an interim measure by the Soviet leadership.

Sokolov entered the politburo in April 1985, but unlike Ustinov he has not achieved full voting status. There are currently 12 full and seven non-voting politburo members.

Western military experts have identified Gen. Lushev as the most likely successor to Sokolov. He is a former commander of the Soviet forces in East Germany and was appointed a first deputy defence minister last August.



Israeli surgeon accused of stealing eyes

TEL AVIV (R) — The head of the ophthalmic department at one of Israel's biggest hospitals has been arrested on suspicion of stealing eyes from the hospital's transplant bank, police said Friday. A spokesman said Professor Yitzhak Ben Sira was suspected of using the eyes to perform cornea transplants at a private clinic where he is alleged to have been paid thousands of dollars for each operation. A Tel Aviv court released Ben Sira Friday on \$50,000 bail and ordered him not to leave the country while inquiries continued.

Jewellery worth \$140,000 stolen from Sotheby's

NEW YORK (R) — Jewellery worth \$140,000 was stolen from a safe at the New York branch of Sotheby's, the world's largest auction house, police said. Police said the jewellery had mysteriously disappeared from a safe that showed no signs of damage. An employee reported that when the safe was opened, the jewellery, which had already been sold and was being kept for buyers, was missing, the police added.

Forgotten evidence frees man from life sentence

ELIZABETH, New Jersey (AP) — A man who served eight years of a life sentence on a rape conviction is free because evidence that lay forgotten in a police locker for 12 years proved his innocence. "I just want to start working and start my life over again... Just put in the past," said Nathaniel Walker, 44, who was freed Wednesday from Trenton State Prison. Prosecutors agreed that Walker's conviction should be overturned because of a sperm sample taken from the victim that sat untested and unrefrigerated in the Elizabeth Police Department since 1974. The sample, tested recently by the FBI, contained blood antigens showing it could not have been Walker's sperm, said Walker's lawyer Paul Castelleiro. "I couldn't sleep at night if an innocent man was wrongly in jail," the original prosecutor, Richard Rodbart, said. "I don't know why the sperm was never tested. I didn't know about it. That was the crucial piece of evidence."

Lovers of 40 years unite over border

NEW DELHI (AP) — A shoemaker and a religious teacher separated by the partition of India and Pakistan nearly 40 years ago have remained faithful to each other and will finally marry, according to a newspaper report. The Hindustan Times Thursday said 70-year-old Wazirullah Khan is leaving soon for Pakistan to marry his 55-year-old fiancée, Khurshida. The newspaper did not give Khurshida's last name. The couple, both Muslims, were engaged in 1946, a year before the subcontinent was divided. Khan was born in Peshawar, in what is now northern Pakistan. He set up a shoe business in Bombay during World War II and refused to leave. But Khurshida's mother refused to send her daughter to India, and the pair had to rely on love letters to maintain their relationship. Khan has now sold his shop in Bombay and is planning to join his fiancée in the village of Toder, north of Peshawar, the report said. "He who tries to forget a woman has never loved her," Khan told the Hindustan Times.

Indian scientist wins award

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (AP) — Indian scientist Monikombu S. Swaminathan received the 1986 Albert Einstein World Science Award, the World Cultural Council said. Swaminathan, born in India, is the director of the International Rice Investigation Institute in the Philippines. The award included a cash prize of \$10,000, the Monterrey, Mexico-based council said. The winner of the Albert Einstein Award is determined by a 120-member committee of scientists from around the world. Swaminathan has been involved in agricultural development for more than 30 years, the council said.

Air, sea search resumed for helicopter crash victims near Shetland Islands

ABERDEEN, Scotland (R) — An air and sea search resumed Friday for the victims of the world's worst civil helicopter crash in which 45 people were feared killed but officials said there was little hope of finding anyone alive.

As the search restarted after a delay caused by bad weather, British International, operators of the crashed helicopter, said they were grounding their three remaining Boeing Chinooks pending an investigation. British International are the only group in the country flying Chinooks.

The giant twin-rotor helicopter, ferrying oil workers from Shell's North Sea Brent Field to the Shetlands, plunged into the sea in a gale Thursday as it was approaching Sumburgh airport, on the southern tip of the islands.

The Shetlands, 100 miles north of Scotland, are used as a ferrying base for workers operating in the North Sea oil and gas fields, which span a large area between Scotland and Norway.

There were 44 passengers and three crew on board. Only two people were rescued, one of them the helicopter captain. They were seen clinging to wreckage by a coastguard helicopter pilot who was on routine patrol in the area when the Chinook went down.

The coastguard pilot, Capt. Gordon Mitchell, said he had heard Sumburgh air traffic controllers warning the Chinook that it was flying too low.

Shell officials said they were baffled by the crash. "The pilot made a two-minute landing call and no more was heard," Shell's British operations director, Ian Henderson, said.

The Department of Transport said it was setting up an inquiry into the crash and Shell said it would carry out its own investigation.

Investigators were hoping the pilot would be able to help them in their reconstruction of the crash. The world's previous worst civil helicopter disaster was off the south west coast of Britain in 1983 when 20 people perished.

Nineteen bodies had been taken from the sea by late Thursday night. Five ships, including a diving support vessel, and five helicopters, backed up by a Nimrod patrol aircraft, searched the area again Friday as rescuers also scrambled along the rocky Shetlands shoreline looking for bodies.

A Shetland coastguard said there was little hope of finding more survivors. "The chances of finding anyone alive now are very, very slim," he told Reuters.

Reagan signs new immigration law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Millions of illegal aliens may become eligible to remain in the United States legally under a sweeping new immigration bill signed by President Ronald Reagan.

The bill, approved in the waning days of 99th Congress after years of political wrangling, will preserve "one of the most sacred possessions of our people — American citizenship," Mr. Reagan said Thursday at a brief signing ceremony.

But sponsors of the measure have expressed fears the complex law may give rise in an administrative nightmare. Opponents also have argued the bill will prompt wide-spread discrimination against such groups as people of Latin American descent.

For aliens who have been living in the United States illegally since before 1982, the bill contains an amnesty provision that will enable them to obtain temporary legal residency. That can be converted to permanent residency status after 18 months for those who can demonstrate a minimal understanding of English and some knowledge of U.S. history and government.

Officials do not know how many people will fit in that category but expect several million applications.

Gabon leader seeks reelection for 3rd term

LIBREVILLE (R) — President Omar Bongo swayed his hips, snapped his fingers and shuffled his feet in rhythm with the dancing girls.

Although he is the only candidate of Gabon's sole political party, the Parti Democratique Gabonais, in Sunday's presidential election, Bongo has still campaigned energetically for support.

In the last elections in 1979 he received 99.96 per cent of the votes and he is certain to win a massive endorsement for a third seven-year term.

During the past month Bongo, 50, has toured the country's nine provinces addressing mass meetings and receiving pledges of 100 per cent support.

One zealous party official, sporting presidential portraits on a brightly patterned shirt, forecast at a rally in Francville that the region's youth would vote 150 per cent for Omar Bongo.

Dressed in a jazzy, rusty-red and green-leafed open neck shirt and ochre-coloured slacks, Bongo was in a smiling and relaxed mood as he campaigned in his native province of Haut-Ogooue.

But in a candid, off-the-cuff speech he did not hide that the country faced hard times due to the collapse of oil revenues which provide some 80 per cent of export earnings.

Even uranium and manganese rich Haut-Ogooue would be caught by the crisis, he warned.

There was however some good news. The Transgabonaise Railway had finally reached Francville after 13 years of work.

Bodies of 17 Tamil refugees washed ashore

COLOMBO (R) — Seventeen bodies, believed to be those of Tamil refugees returning to Sri Lanka from south India, were washed ashore Thursday on the island's north west coast, the government said Friday.

It said the boat in which they were crossing the 20-mile strait must have capsized in rough seas off Talaimannar.

Security forces killed four Tamil guerrillas and arrested 182 others in a raid on a rebel hideout in eastern Batticaloa district Thursday, the government said. It said a large quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered.

A soldier was wounded when guerrillas attacked an army camp at Point Pedro in northern province with mortar bombs Thursday.

Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has sought clarification from India about the attitude of the guerrillas to his peace proposals, authoritative sources said.

They said his approach followed India's Press reports that the guerrillas had rejected his plan, which would give a measure of autonomy to Tamil areas through a system of provincial councils. The rebels have been fighting for a separate Tamil state.

The Indian High Commissioner in Colombo, Jyothindra Nath Dixit, left for New Delhi Thursday after three meetings this week with Mr. Jayewardene, they said.

India is mediating between Tamil groups and the Colombo government to help end the conflict between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils.

Jamaica premier reverses decision to resign

KINGSTON (R) — Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced he is reversing his decision to resign, saying economic recovery and a new International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement depend on his remaining in office.

In a statement released Thursday night to the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), Mr. Seaga said supporters persuaded him to reconsider, in the national interest, the decision he made last month.

"I have been persuaded that the recovery of the economy will rest upon the reconsideration of my

decision, particularly in light of the hard lines which still exist between ourselves and the IMF in securing an agreement on our terms," the statement said.

At an Oct. 12 JLP meeting, Mr. Seaga announced he would resign as prime minister on Aug. 12 and would not seek re-election as party leader at its annual conference, to be held in late November.

The decision was viewed by some political analysts as a ploy to consolidate party support for Mr. Seaga at a time when his economic programmes are coming under fire and the JLP is still reeling

from a resounding defeat in the July municipal polls.

After the municipal elections, the opposition People's National Party, led by former Prime Minister Michael Manley, called for general elections, which Mr. Seaga is not obliged to hold until 1988.

Meanwhile, the JLP government has been struggling through negotiations with the IMF for a new credit agreement.

The talks are still stalled on the question of a further devaluation of the country's currency, which Mr. Seaga has sought to postpone another year.

U.N. envoy to visit Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Special U.N. envoy Diego Cordovez will visit Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran later this month in an effort to end the Afghan conflict, a senior U.N. source has said.

The source said a formal announcement was expected soon.

Under-Secretary General Cordovez has served more than four years as intermediary in talks between representatives of Pakistan and the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan.

As he has in past trips, Mr. Cordovez is expected to shuttle between Islamabad and Kabul, as well as visiting Tehran.

Iran is kept informed of the negotiations, aimed at the withdrawal of more than 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the repatriation of some four million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

The negotiations, which have also included numerous drafting sessions in Geneva, remain deadlocked over the issue of a

timetable for a Soviet troop pullout.

Pakistan insists this must be completed within months, fearing a protracted withdrawal would allow time for Soviet troops to crush the Afghan resistance once it is deprived of outside support.

Meanwhile at the United Nations fights broke out on Thursday as delegates from the U.N. Afghan mission tried to stop visiting Afghan resistance leaders from holding a news conference. One was injured.

A security guard intervened and broke up the struggle in front of reporters, some of whom were pushed and shoved by Afghan mission delegates, eyewitnesses said.

The rebel leaders later told the news conference that a few mission delegates had attacked four of their party.

After consultations between U.N. security guards who were called to the scene and the participants in the fight, the news conference, which was intended to

detail the latest situation in Afghanistan, was able to proceed.

By then the mission delegates had disappeared.

The Afghan mission represents the Kabul government which, with the support of Soviet troops, is fighting a war against the rebels who have been waging battle against Soviet troops since December 1979 when Moscow intervened in the country.

"The mission delegates assaulted the resistance leaders, saying 'you're not supposed to be here' and 'there's no press conference,' pushing everyone aside, including the press," said Shireen Mazari, a journalist with the Muslim, an Islamabad newspaper.

At the news conference, held at the invitation of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, one of the Afghan guerrilla delegation, Ehsan Jan Areef, said: "Unlike the mission delegates, the Afghan resistance have never attacked any so-called diplomat in any country because of our cause."

Professor Sibghatulla Mojaddi, a spokesman for the Afghan Liberation Front, told reporters there were "many more" than the popularly estimated 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan as well as 25,000 to 30,000 troops more on the other side of the Afghan border ready to mobilise at any time.

Prof. Mojaddi told Reuters his delegation was lobbying diplomats to support the efforts of the Afghan guerrillas to have their own mission at the United Nations to replace the one representing the Soviet backed Kabul government.

On Wednesday the U.N. General Assembly voted by 122 in favour, 20 against, with 11 abstentions, on a resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The Afghan resistance leaders are visiting the United Nations General Assembly at the invitation of the Saudi Arabian and Pakistani missions.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND ORVAL SIEBER
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HOW STRONG A NO TRUMP?

<p>North-South vulnerable. North deals.</p> <p>NORTH</p> <p>♠ Void ♥ K 4 3 ♦ Q 4 3 2 ♣ A 8 6 4 3 2</p> <p>WEST</p> <p>♠ 10 9 7 ♥ 9 8 7 6 ♦ K 6 5 ♣ K J 10</p> <p>SOUTH</p> <p>♠ K Q 6 5 4 3 2 ♥ A 10 5 ♦ 8 7 ♣ Void</p>	<p>ents maintain that you sometimes miss superior major-suit contracts and might not have the advantage of a lead-directing opening bid. A hand from the Venice Cup, the world women's championship, played two months ago in Sao Paulo, Brazil, lends credence to the latter theory.</p> <p>In two of the matches, East opened a weak no trump. On lead against four spades, both West opted for a heart lead, and the declarers coasted home. Since they could use the ace of clubs for a red-suit discard, they lost only the ace of trumps and two tricks in hearts and diamonds combined.</p> <p>At the two tables where East opened one diamond, the contract was defeated. West led a low diamond and East's jack won. The suit was returned to West's king, and a third round forced declarer to ruff. When East won a trump lead with the ace, they returned their remaining diamond. Whether declarer opted to ruff high or low, West's ten of spades was promoted to the setting trick.</p> <p>Without wishing to take sides in the argument, one fact did strike us. The two teams who were not using the weak no trump were, at that point, leading in the qualifying rounds of the championship.</p>
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The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	1♦	4♦	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.

For as long as people have been playing contract bridge, an argument has raged about which is superior—the strong no trump played by Americans and many others, or the weak no trump popular in Britain and other European countries. Nothing we write is likely to change any opinions.

Those who favor the weak no trump point to its frequency of use and preemptive effect. Its oppo-